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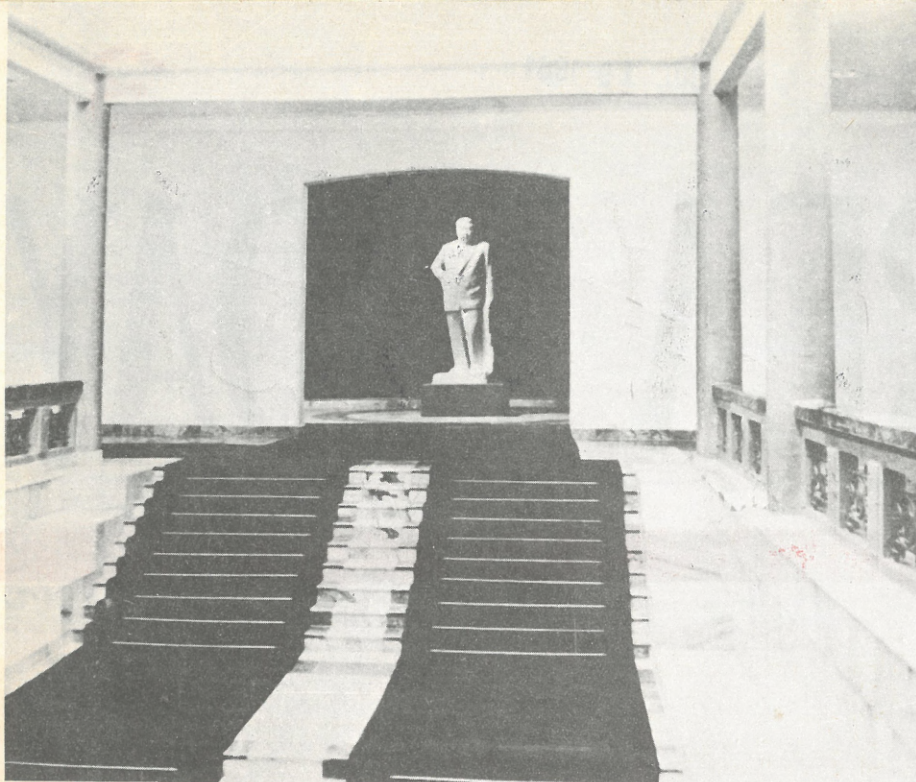
1961

TREACHEROUS "AGREEMENT"

Great Accomplishments

REPERCUSSION IN S. KOREA

MURDER OF LUMUMBA

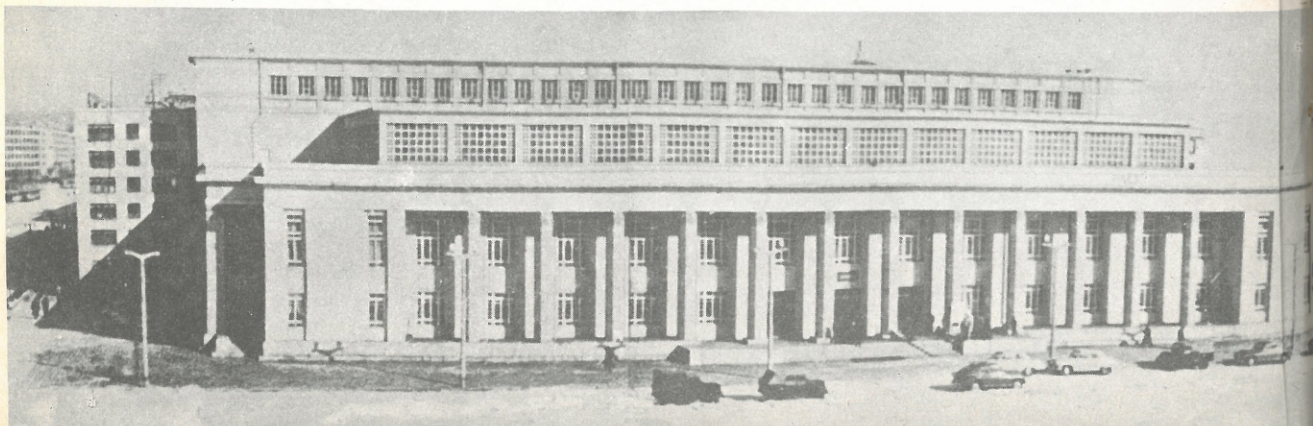


The front hall of the Korean Revolutionary Museum

On display in this hall are articles showing the Bocheonbo Battle waged by the anti-Japanese partisan units led by Marshal Kim Il Sung on June 4, 1937



A view of the Korean Revolutionary Museum



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"Spinners"

By Min Joon Ki

Back Cover: "After a Round of Heat"

By Kim Ik Sung

TREACHEROUS "ROK-U.S. AGREEMENT"

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chang Myun regime of South Korea have recently further intensified the criminal acts against the Korean people. On February 8, Chang Myun concluded with the U.S. the "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement," a document of treachery which puts a blot on the Korean nation's history. This humiliating, unequal agreement grants the U.S. imperialists unlimited conditions for colonial plunder of South Korea.

The Joint Conference of Political Parties and Social Organizations held on February 16 in Pyongyang denounced in its statement the Chang Myun clique: "The whole land of South Korea has been devastated and the people are shivering in cold and hunger, but the Chang Myun regime is perpetrating a new, country-selling treacherous act to ensure further unlimitedly the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial plunder." The Conference appealed: "Let us launch a nation-wide mass movement against the country-selling 'Agreement' and make the flames of indignation of the whole nation sweep all parts of the country!"

In towns and villages, at places of work and schools throughout the northern part of the country, mass meetings were held to denounce the aggressive, treacherous agreement and condemn the U.S. imperialists' another act of aggression and the traitorous acts of the Chang Myun clique.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppet South Korean regime had long worked to rig up the document of aggression and treachery. They have been bent on further

tightening their grip on South Korea since April last year when the puppet Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the heroic resistance struggle of the South Korean people.

The Huh Chung-McConaughy statement of April 29 last year nakedly revealed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to "jointly examine" the budget of the puppet South Korean regime and further tighten their control over all resources of South Korea.

In October last year, the U.S. imperialists summoned the "Minister of Finance" of the puppet Chang Myun government to Washington, and told him that the foreign exchange rate should be raised in favour of U.S. dollar and the "agreements" concluded with the United States be revised.

At the "talks" with the Chang Myun clique which opened in December last year in Seoul, the U.S. imperialists, on the pretence of simplifying the "agreements" on the U.S. "economic aid," incorporated a number of unequal agreements such as the "ROK-US Agreement on Aid" of 1948, the "Agreement on Economic Co-ordination between the Republic of Korea and the U.N. Command" of 1952 and the "Agreement on the Programme of Financial Stabilization of the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Board" of 1953 and rigged up the "ROK-US Joint Economic and Technical Agreement."

The U.S. aggressors are granted under this "Agreement" unrestricted rights in South Korea, while the puppet South Korean regime is forced to obey the U.S. dictates.

The "Agreement" stipulates that the U.S.

"aid" shall be given in accordance with the U.S. law and regulations and that the South Korean authorities are bound in duty to furnish the U.S. imperialists with "all necessary information." The U.S. imperialists have written in the "Agreement" unilateral obligations and dependent relations for the South Korean regime with an eye to holding a tighter sway over South Korea and stepping up their interference in South Korea's internal affairs.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists retain the right to suspend "aid" when deemed necessary.

The "Agreement" provides that American merchants and their families in South Korea will receive equal treatment with "diplomats" and that they will be "exempted from taxes."

In a word, the "Agreement" provides for the relations between a metropolitan state and its colony.

The predatory nature of U.S. imperialism which is out to seize a tighter hold of South Korea's economic artery is reflected in the "Agreement."

The U.S. imperialists have so far exercised the right of "approving" the South Korean "government budget." But under the recent "Agreement" they are granted the right of examining South Korea's budget, meddling in and supervising South Korea's budget and demanding the South Korean regime to appropriate money for any purpose they wish.

The South Korean regime is bound in duty, according to the "Agreement," to cooperate with other countries wishing to make inroads into South Korea under the label of "technical assistance."

Behind this provision is a sinister scheme of inviting to South Korea the Japanese monopolies which are seeking an opportunity to invade South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism, with a view to realizing their design to set the Asians at loggerheads and stepping up the exploitation and plunder of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have written into the "Agreement" their aim of holding a tighter sway over South Korea politically and economically, and perpetuating their military occupation.

The U.S. imperialists, under the spurious slogan of "defence of the Republic of Korea," have reaffirmed in the "Agreement" the continued validity of the "ROK-US Agreement on Mutual Defence and Assistance" of 1953 and other aggressive military agreements, and their position to force the Chang Myun clique to mobilize as much manpower and material resources as possible for their aggressive end.

The "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement" is a document of treachery which "legally" confirms the selling off to the U.S. imperialists of the southern half of Korea. This humiliating document, which has incorporated a number of traitorous "agreements" previously concluded, pursues a far-reaching aggressive end.

The U.S. imperialists seek under this "Agreement" full subordination, cruel plunder, unrestricted control and exploitation of South Korea in all fields of politics, economy and military affairs.

Under this "Agreement," the U.S. imperialists try to tighten their direct colonial rule of South Korea; economically they seek to intensify the exploitation of the South Korean people by holding sway over all economic branches; and militarily they design to continue to occupy South Korea with a view to perpetuating the territorial division and national split of Korea, further aggravating tension in Korea and recruiting the youth of South Korea as cannon fodder for their aggressive purpose.

The "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement" surpasses in treacherous nature the "Protectorate Treaty" of 1905 which the traitor Li Wan Yong concluded with Japan in the closing days of the Li dynasty.

It is for this reason that the broad sections of the population and journalists in South Korea brand the "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement" as a humiliating agreement for the South Koreans, an agreement advantageous only for the United States. Even in the South Korean "National Assembly" there are voices denouncing the "Agreement" as a rehash of the "Protectorate Treaty" of 1905.

Nevertheless, Chang Myun, taking his cue from the American patrons, speaks in praise of U.S. "aid" and the "Agreement,"

thus revealing his true colour of traitor. When he was put into a tight corner before public opinion, Chang Myun, under the aegis of his American patrons, went so far as to threaten the "National Assembly" members.

But recent developments in South Korea show that the U.S. imperialists and Chang Myun clique are digging their own graves.

The people in South Korea are persistently fighting in demand of the repeal of the treacherous "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement." Voices denouncing the "Agreement" are rising even in the South Korean political circles. In the middle part of February, representatives of 17 political parties and public organizations of South Korea met in Seoul, and formed the "Committee for Joint Struggle against the ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement." Having decided to launch a nation-wide struggle against the "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement" which, as noted in their statement, "infringes on national sovereignty," they are stubbornly fighting against the treacherous "Agreement." A meeting was called at the Pagoda park, Seoul, to denounce the treacherous agreement, under the auspices of the "National Unification Federation" of six colleges including Seoul University and Koryu University. The meeting, attended by many students and citizens, adopted a resolution demanding the South Korean government authorities and "National Assembly" to repeal immediately the treacherous agreement with the United States.

On February 17, the "Central Consultative Council for National Independent Unification" issued a statement calling for a struggle against the treacherous, humiliating agreement with the United States.

Even among the South Korean ruling circles, there are voices repudiating the "Agreement" saying that the United States is openly "infringing on national sovereignty."

The struggle of the broad sections of the population, political parties and social organizations in South Korea against the "ROK-US Economic and Technical Agreement" is a patriotic, just struggle, as it represents their concern about the destiny of the nation.

But the Chang Myun clique, in face of the just struggle of the broad masses and

political circles, try to embellish the aggressive U.S. "aid" and, at the same time, desperately attempt to suppress the patriotic struggle. The reckless scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique only increases the anger of the masses.

U.S. imperialism is the long-standing mortal enemy of the Korean people.

The inception of U.S. aggression of Korea dates back to the latter part of the 19th century when it competed with its imperialist rivals.

In May 1882, the United States, by resorting to blackmail and threat, forced the then corrupt rulers of the feudal Li dynasty to sign "Korea-US Treaty of Amity and Trade," the first aggressive treaty ever to be imposed upon Korea by the Western imperialist powers.

Later the United States backed Japanese imperialism in its aggression on Korea.

Foreign aggression and treacherous acts of the feudal rulers of the Li dynasty brought to the Koreans the fate of colonial slaves. For 36 years the Korean people had gone through all manner of misfortunes and tribulations under the Japanese colonial yoke.

The South Korean people, who have had first hand experiences of the U.S. colonial plunder over a period of 16 years, can no longer bear their wretched plight.

What has the U.S. "aid" brought to the South Korean people?

As is universally known, the rapacious U.S. "aid" has brought to South Korea unemployment, hunger, poverty, corruption, and utter lack of rights.

South Korea's industrial output is less than 50 per cent of the figure of the pre-liberation days, and the per capita output of grain is only one-third of that of North Korea. South Korea was once a granary producing about twice as much grain as North Korea. Such sharp decrease in industrial output and grain production is the consequences of U.S. "aid" and U.S. colonial rule.

Describing the situation of South Korea today under U.S. occupation, South Korean papers say people are suffering "the worst tribulations in 4,000 years."

The recent twofold increase of exchange rate in favour of U.S. dollar enforced by the U.S. imperialists has resulted in rapid

advance in price, ruin of national industry and further worsening of the people's life in South Korea. Masses of the people are crying for means of livelihood. But the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities, far from lending an ear to this cry, are engaged in grinding down the people.

Hunger, diseases and U.S. army atrocities take a heavy toll of lives in South Korea.

These are the logical consequences of the 16 years' U.S. occupation.

Things cannot be otherwise in South Korea so long as the U.S. aggressors, the biggest international exploiter and the ring-leader of world reaction, remain there. It is obvious that the situation in South Korea will become still worse unless an end is put to the U.S. aggressive policy and to the traitorous acts of the Chang Myun clique.

The sole way of relieving the South Korean people from the present grave crisis and unheard-of sufferings is to compel the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and achieve peaceful unification of the country. The Korean people will certainly realize this great historic cause.

The Koreans today are not the people of the past under the Japanese colonial yoke. They are a heroic people who defeated the U.S. aggressive army which had boasted of their being the "strongest" in the world, a heroic people who last April knocked out the dictator Syngman Rhee who had been guarded by the U.S. bayonets, by the army and police forces running into hundreds of thousands.

The people in the North, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, built a new society free from oppression and exploitation in a short space of time following the liberation and laid a foundation of an independent national economy.

The people in the North, who have a powerful heavy industry with the modern machine-building industry as the core, are

in a position to build factories of any scale and create any industrial branches they want. In the North, industrial output in 1960 was 7.7 times higher than in the pre-liberation days.

The people in the North, who enjoy an ever improving life, ardently wish to relieve their fellow countrymen in South Korea from the hard pressed life, and to this end they are displaying a higher degree of creative enthusiasm in production and construction.

This desire of the whole nation is represented in the programme of the country's unification put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report at the meeting in honour of the 15th anniversary of the country's liberation, and in the proposals of the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

This peaceful unification programme, therefore, enjoys keen response and support of the entire Korean people in the North and South and the peace-lovers throughout the world.

In South Korea more and more people are joining in the cry "the nation cannot prosper, and even cannot exist unless the country is unified." And there is an increasing call for early realization of economic and cultural exchange and negotiation between the North and the South.

The movement of the South Korean people for peaceful unification and North-South negotiation and intercourse has grown irrepressibly powerful.

The patriotic South Korean people are valiantly fighting to curb the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous acts of the puppet Chang Myun clique.

The Korean people will, by their united force, smash all schemes of the U.S. imperialists and will certainly achieve peaceful unification of the country without outside interference.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

UNDER the brilliant leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, in 1960 the labouring people of Korea won great victory in carrying out the central tasks for the year of easing the strain created in some branches of the national economy, boosting the lagging branches and further improving the people's living, while further consolidating the achievements attained in carrying out the First Five-Year Plan.

The gross industrial output value plan for 1960 was overfulfilled by 3 per cent, of which central industry went up by 4 per cent and local industry by 2 per cent.

As a result the gross industrial output value in 1960 showed 3.5 times increase over 1956.

The heavy industry bases with the machine-building industry as the core have been reinforced. The light industry bases have been expanded and the material and technical foundation of agriculture has been strengthened. Thus the foundation of the self-supporting national economy has been further reinforced.

For the successful carrying out of the task for 1960, the Korean people concentrated their energy on agricultural mechanization.

Mechanization of agriculture presented itself as an essential task for the development of agriculture along socialist lines and the further acceleration of socialist construction. In order to further develop the socialist relations of production that have triumphed in the countryside, decisively increase the productive forces in agriculture, ensure proportionate development of industry and agriculture and remould the peasants' ideology along socialist lines, it is necessary to realize farm mechanization.

Last year our country produced 3,002 tractors, 3,111 lorries, tens of thousands of trailing farm machines and many other types of farm machines.

In 1960, in our rural villages 12,500 trac-

tors, 839 lorries and 49,000 trailing machines worked in fields, and farm mechanization was remarkably stepped up. The total amount of work done by tractors was double that in 1959, while the share of motor-driven power in traction in the countryside increased from 47 per cent in 1959 to 55 per cent in 1960.

As more and more machines are employed in farm work—ploughing, sowing, weeding and harvesting—the lofty task of freeing the peasants from labour-consuming work and the tasks of technical and cultural revolutions are being successfully carried out.

Last year, the Korean people successfully carried out the task of further improving the people's living.

The policy for increasing in every possible way the output of articles for popular consumption was implemented, with the result that the production of fabrics, articles of daily use and processed foodstuffs in light and local industries rose sharply. Fabrics output last year reached 189 million metres; the output of high grade fabrics showed an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year; and the variety of consumer goods increased by more than 300.

In foodstuff processing, quality of products improved and their variety expanded and, especially, a struggle was extensively waged to build production bases of edible oil.

The share of local industry in the output value of consumer goods rose from 39 per cent in 1959 to 56 per cent in 1960.

Proceeding from the central tasks for 1960, serious attention was paid also to the further development of heavy industry. In power industry, generating and transmission equipment was reinforced and the plan for power output was overfulfilled by 17 per cent despite an acute dearth of water.

A drive for producing more than 10,000 tons of coal a month at one hewing place initiated by the members of the Twice Chullima Work-team led by Hero of Labour Li Seung Hwan of the Aoji Colliery, has spread to all parts of the country, with the result that the plan for coal production was overfulfilled by 20 per cent.

In the ore mining industry, expansion of machines and equipment, high speed drilling and extensive introduction of advanced method of blasting paved the way for a sharp increase of mineral output.

Workers in the machine-building industry devoted themselves to manufacture machines for accelerating the technical equipment in all fields of the national economy, to step up farm mechanization and to build light industry bases. They topped their production plan and further reinforced the material and technical foundation of the machine-building industry.

In the metal industry, reinforcement of repair and maintenance shops and regular repair of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, electric furnaces and rolling equipment ensured normal production and made it possible to increase markedly the per-hour output and manufacture 145 kinds of new special structural steel and various types of standard structural steel.

By striving to make great contribution to the development of agriculture and improvement of the people's living and to strengthen their ties with all other fields of the national economy, workers in the chemical industry introduced mechanization and automation and raised remarkably the capacity of major production equipment, and especially they achieved great results in building the chemical fibre bases.

These achievements in industry were attained through increased production with the manpower and equipment on hand, mechanization and automation of the labour-consuming operations, improved technical standards and skills of workers, and higher labour productivity and higher utility rate of equipment.

Last year, labour productivity in industry was 6 per cent higher than in the preceding year and in capital construction it showed an increase of 12 per cent, while the utility rate of equipment stepped up remarkably.

Such higher labour productivity was

achieved by putting political work first in all work.

In the field of agriculture, method of guidance was improved to suit the new circumstances created as a result of the fundamental changes that took place following the completion of the socialist transformation of production relations and the extension of the function of the local government bodies in connection with the speedy development of the national economy; the level of planning was further raised; forces were concentrated on farm work, while all latent potentialities for higher agricultural output were explored and turned to account; the ranks of technical personnel were replenished with more than 3,000 agronomists, zoo-technicians and veterinarians dispatched by the Government; and farm mechanization was actively pushed forward.

Consequently, a record harvest of 3,803,000 tons of grain was gathered, and a big production upsurge swept all branches of agriculture and in all other fields naturally resulted in speedy improvement of the people's material and cultural standards.

In 1960, on the basis of the increase of production and labour productivity, national income increased about 1.1 times compared with the preceding year, or 2.2 times as high as in 1956; average monetary wages of factory and office workers increased by 6 per cent compared with the previous year, or 2.3 times those in 1956.

Owing to the unprecedentedly rich crop and big government benefits, the living of the peasants as a whole reached the level of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants. Commodity supply was improved so as to meet the growing purchasing power of the population, and the supply of nutritious subsidiary diet and good quality daily necessities increased greatly.

Last year, the Government allotted to factory and office workers 2,190,000 square metres of dwelling houses, an increase of 32 per cent over the preceding year, while agricultural co-ops built large numbers of houses with their funds.

In 1960, the network of schools including higher educational institutes further expanded, the system and content of education improved to meet the demands arising in socialist construction and technical re-

volution. The number of students in the 1960-61 academic year reached 2,530,000.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government grant a large sum of scholarships to the students returned from Japan and to the youth who have come from South Korea in search of a means of livelihood and provide them with all the necessary conditions for study, and have sent on several occasions an enormous sum of scholarships to the Korean youth and children in Japan.

In 1960 thirty-four theatres and cinemas were newly built, 182 documentary and feature films were produced, and many works of art were produced.

Prophylactic and therapeutic work was further reinforced for the promotion of the working people's health.

Average span of life of our people now is 20 years longer than in the days of the Japanese colonial rule.

Last year, death rate decreased by 1.5 per 1,000 persons compared with the preceding year.

As has been mentioned above, last year the Korean people achieved great results in socialist construction.

All these results are attributable to the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the strenuous endeavour of the people. The Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung defined 1960 as a year of adjustment in the development of the nation's economy, clearly set forth the central tasks for the year and organized and mobilized the whole Party and the whole nation for the accomplishment of these tasks. And the entire working people under the Party's guidance displayed to the full their creative enthusiasm.

The Chungsan-ri method of guidance shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a decisive guarantee of the big changes in the work of the Party organizations, government bodies and economic organs and their workers, a decisive guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the tasks for 1960 through effective organization and mobilization of the high revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Successful implementation of the tasks for 1960 has led to the further consolidation of the foundation of our socialist economy and the further improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

The material foundation for hastening the country's peaceful unification, rehabilitating the ruined economy of South Korea and relieving the fellow countrymen in South Korea from the wretched condition, has been further reinforced, and full preparations are made for scaling a new height in socialist construction.

On the basis of these achievements, our people are now vigorously striving for the fulfilment of the grand Seven-Year Plan.

Our central tasks for 1961 are to radically increase grain output, further accelerate the development of light industry and fishery and further replenish and reinforce heavy industry.

Now in our country efforts are being concentrated on the production of farm machines, chemical fertilizers and insecticides in order to harvest one million tons more of grain than in 1960, and at the same time, holding on to the Party's agricultural policy and on the basis of the advantages of agricultural co-operatives, reclamation of land, soil improvement and extensive introduction of advanced farming methods are actively pushed ahead.

Technical equipment of the fishing industry is being reinforced and the effective methods of fishing are being widely disseminated, with a view to beating the target of 800,000 tons of fish.

For the further development of light industry, especially of local industry, efforts are concentrated on the creation of raw material bases and the reinforcement of technical equipment, while a struggle is being waged to increase the output of fabrics, footwear and other items of daily necessities, accelerate the production of edible oil and processed foodstuffs and expand the variety of consumer goods and improve their quality.

The task of successfully fulfilling the 1961 national economic plan, which means the first round of the battle for carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, is by no means an easy one.

But our people, ever more firmly united around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will certainly carry out the task by extensively unfolding a mass movement for overall technical innovations, maximum production and minimum spending.

HEAVY INDUSTRY ADVANCING

CHOI DUK SOON

THIS year the Korean people have embarked upon the Seven-Year Plan, leading to a new high peak of socialist construction.

As Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, the Seven-Year Plan will bring about a decisive advance in socialist industrialization of the country, and a radical improvement in the people's living. Our country will be turned into an advanced socialist industrial one, and a decisive, new phase will be opened for the peaceful unification of the country.

Today the Korean people are seething with an extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm as they take the first steps under the plan which will bring about a great upsurge in the development of our history.

We have laid a firm material-technical foundation, which can equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques. In a word, our industry has got rid of the age-old backwardness and colonial one-sidedness, the aftermath of the Japanese colonial rule. We have built a self-supporting national industry with powerful heavy and light industry bases.

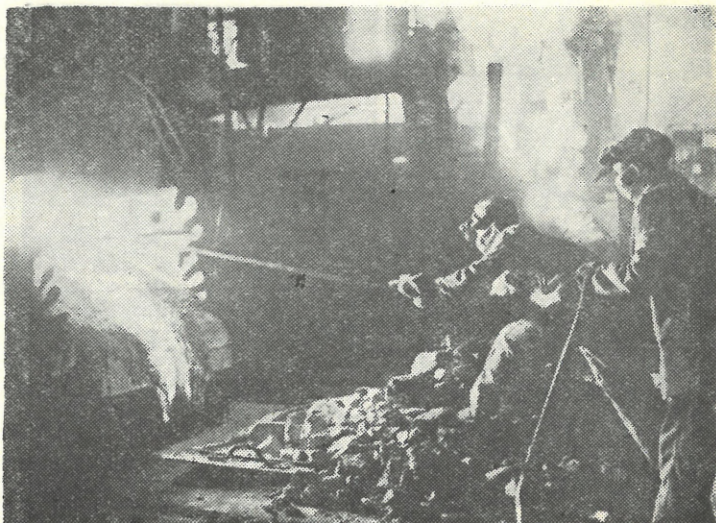
In his report made at the meeting in celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung elucidating the lawful requirement of our national economy stated: "Our Party will, in the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan period, concentrate efforts on rapidly developing the light industry and rural economy and drastically improving the people's living by better readjusting and making more effective use of the already created heavy industrial bases, and, in the following four years, will lay stress on decisively strengthening the material and technical foundation of socialism by further expanding the bases of heavy industry and improving its technical equipment, while improving the people's living."

The Workers' Party of Korea, which regards the promotion of welfare of the working people as the supreme principle governing its activities, has constantly adhered to the line of priority growth of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture in the postwar economic construction.

In developing heavy industry our Party put stress on the development of those branches of heavy industry in close connection with the improvement of the people's living. Our heavy industry, which our working people built during the six years following the war, upholding the Party policy and overcoming all difficulties, is all directed at the improvement of the people's living.

The Enlarged December 1960 Plenum of our Party Central Committee, taking into full account the basic targets in the first stage of the Seven-Year Plan, laid out the tasks for 1961 be-

Smelters of the Choi Joong San Chullima Work-team of the Sungjin Steel Works at work



fore heavy industry, and put forward concrete measures for realizing the tasks.

This year our heavy industry will lay stress on accelerating the mechanization of agriculture, the fishing industry and local industry, and on the development of the chemical industry so as to strengthen the raw material base of light industry and supply to the countryside more chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. At the same time in the mining industry, we will concentrate our efforts on greater production of non-ferrous metal while continuously increasing the coal production. The present construction of big power stations will be stepped up and the technical equipment of metal works will be improved and strengthened.

Mechanization of agriculture and the fishing industry, improvement of technical facilities of light and local industries, expansion of the chemical industry, and improvement of technical facilities of ore and coal mines—all this requires further growth of the machine building industry. key to the implementation of all these tasks.

Farm mechanization will be further stepped up and more chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will be supplied to the countryside for the increased agricultural production.

Our machine-building industry will produce 4,000 "Chullima-28" tractors, more than 5,000 small-size tractors and 4,500 lorries. Many tractor-tools and other farm machines will be sent to the countryside. A great number of power-driven farm machines—rice-harvesters, seeders and maize-harvesters, etc.—will be sent to the

rural villages to help the farmers who are resolved to harvest one million tons of grain more than last year.

The machine-building industry will improve its facilities and raise the technique to a new height. To this end our machine-building industry will turn out precision machines and other complicated machines—big compressors of 4,000 h.p., oxygen-separators with an hourly capacity of 1,000 cubic metres, large-size boilers, large-size ships, etc. for the country's socialist construction. Various types of up-to-date machine tools will be produced and special machine tools will also begin to be turned out this year.

In the chemical industry the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will go up. It is planned to increase the output of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate. This year the countryside will receive twice as much fertilizers as last year. Various kinds of agricultural chemicals such as hexachloride, copper sulphate, as well as weed-killing chemicals will be sent to the countryside.

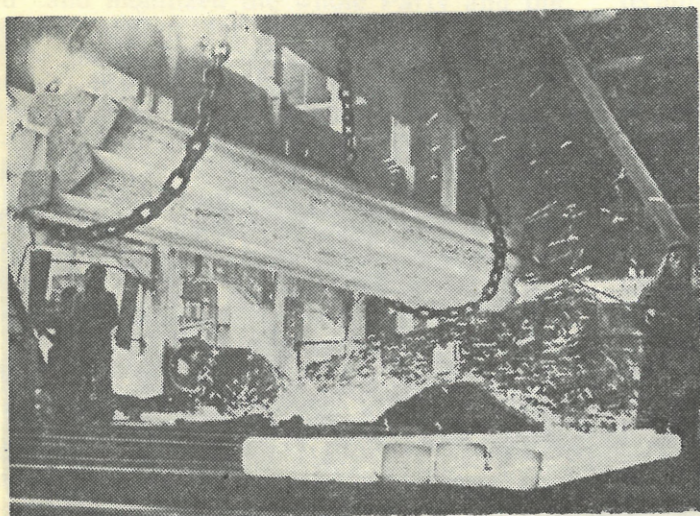
Workers in the field of heavy industry show deep concern for freeing the peasants, their most reliable allies, from the labour-consuming work by supplying a great number of farm machines and a sufficient quantity of fertilizer and other chemicals.

Another important task confronting our heavy industry this year is to accelerate the construction of chemical factories to strengthen raw material bases for light industry. There exists a very limited source of natural fibre in the northern part of the country. With this limited source of natural fibre it is impossible to meet the growing needs of the population for fabrics. Therefore, the construction of powerful-chemical fibre bases with the sufficient electric power and inexhaustible source of lime stone is of great economic and technical significance.

A vinyl chloride factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and a dye-stuff factory have already been put into operation. Different kinds of vinyl products began to come out to make people's life more lustrous. Moreover, a new polyvinyl chloride factory will come into operation this year.

The construction of the vinalon factory with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons will be completed by May Day this year and then con-

At the rolling shop of the Hwanghai Iron Works



struction will be pushed ahead to produce 20,000 tons.

In the chemical industry a caustic soda factory with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons and a sodium carbonate factory with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons will be put into operation within this year. They will step up rayon, staple fibre, paper and glass manufacturing.

Improving the technical equipment of the fishing industry is a matter of decisive importance in bigger fish hauls.

This year the production of various engine boats will increase threefold. Some time ago a 3,000-ton ship was launched. And modern facilities are to be installed on the ships to make the fishing workers' job easier.

As for the light and local industries such as textile, paper making, pulp manufacturing, food-processing, refrigeration, edible oil and milling, the material-technical base will be further consolidated.

The rapid development of our national economy demands more pig iron and structural steel.

This year special efforts are made to boost the extraction industry, especially to increase the mining of non-ferrous ore and coal.

Side by side with the rapid development of the mining industry, non-ferrous metal refinery will be expanded and its technique will be improved, too.

Compared with 1960, it is expected that the output of pig-iron and granulated iron will grow this year by 13 per cent, and that of rolled steel by 20 per cent.

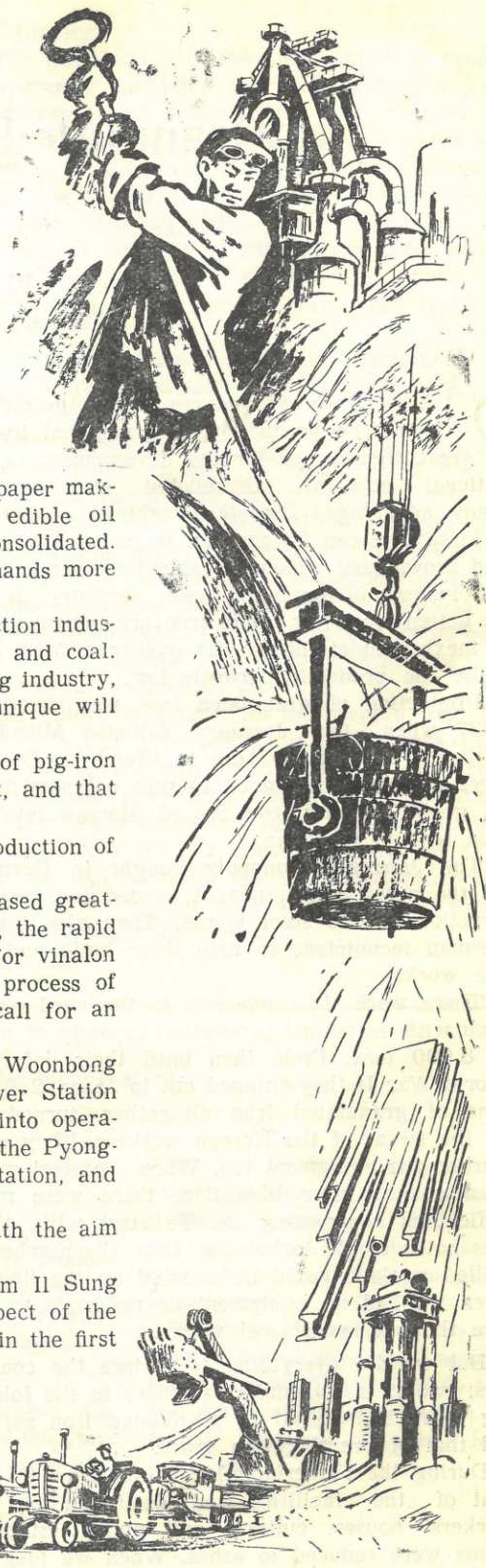
Special attention is directed to the increased production of electricity.

Although the production of electricity has been increased greatly, the requirement for it keeps growing. Especially, the rapid growth of production of chemical fertilizer and carbide for vinalon and vinyl chloride, continuous expansion of electrolysis process of non-ferrous metal, and expansion of irrigation projects call for an ever greater volume of electric power.

To meet these requirements the construction of the Woonbong Power Station (400,000 kw) and the Kangge Power Station (246,000 kw) will be accelerated and they will be put into operation in one or two years. In the meantime construction of the Pyongyang thermal power station, Sudoosoo Hydro-power Station, and others will be undertaken.

These are the tasks set before our heavy industry with the aim of improving the people's living radically.

Under the leadership of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung the Korean people are looking towards the new prospect of the Seven-Year Plan and are fully confident of their victory in the first year's battle.



Granulated Iron Production

KIM SOON HO

Manager, Chungjin Steel Works

OUR steel works produces mainly granulated iron. The production of granulated iron is of great significance for the development of our national economy. Granulated iron possesses many advantages for steel making.

Firstly, it can be smelted by using anthracite and brown coal which are abundant in our country instead of imported coke; secondly, it can be gotten from low grade iron ore, whose source is inexhaustible; thirdly, its quality is very high while the production cost is low.

Production of granulated iron was started in 1937 when the Japanese Zaibatsu Mitsubishi built the steel works here in Chungjin. But the steel works was designed to turn out semi-finished goods, making iron ore of Moosan into pig iron to ship to Japan.

The Japanese monopoly bought in Germany all the necessary equipment needed for the construction of the steel works. They also invited German technicians to help them build and run the works.

There were six converters in the steel works, each with an annual production capacity of merely 8,000 tons. From then until their defeat in World War II they shipped out to Japan 260,000 tons of granulated iron altogether, turned out by the sweat of the Korean workers. They overworked the equipment too. When the steel works became ours after liberation, there were many difficulties confronting us. To start with, there was not a single technician. Even the number of skilled workers could be counted on the fingers. Then we had no equipment or materials to restore the overtaxed steel works.

But we did everything to restore the converters; two in 1948, and three more in the following year. The output of granulated iron surpassed that of pre-liberation years.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, 80 per cent of the facilities were destroyed and the workers' houses, cultural and public establishments were reduced to ashes. When we took up

the first shovels in the reconstruction, the odds against us seemed almost insurmountable. The main trouble was how to make the support hoops for the converters. We had to piece together the old broken ones, for we were not able to make any new ones. That was not an easy job, because the hoops had to bear the weight of 1,000 ton converters. Thanks to the devoted labour of the newly trained technicians and highly-skilled workers, four converters were finally set in operation in 1955. During that work some 150 innovations were introduced in production to expedite the restoration of the converters.

The output of granulated iron in 1955 was 18 per cent higher than the pre-war level, and the target of the Three-Year Plan was overfulfilled by 75 per cent.

But we could not stop even for a moment. We kept advancing. There were still two converters left unrepaired, and it was one of our tasks envisaged in the Five-Year Plan period to restore them so as to radically increase the granulated iron output.

It was not a very difficult task to rebuild two converters, as we had accumulated a great store of experiences in the post-war years. However, a series of technical questions had to be tackled for the normal operation of converters and rapid increase of production. We proposed to solve the question by expansion of facilities and increase of manpower instead of technical innovations.

But the Party was prompt to show us the way. It inspired us to think boldly and act boldly and not to be carried away by the mystery about technique.

Premier Kim Il Sung also instructed us to increase production by concentrating efforts on the main link, making the best use of the facilities and raising labour productivity.

Greatly inspired by these instructions, we started making a great leap forward on the winged horse. Since then, technical innovations, such as never seen before, have followed one after an-

other; irrational work methods were corrected; advanced work methods introduced in production on a wide scale; and a great upsurge brought about, smashing the old technical standards.

At the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, we had some difficulties. When scraping off the slag we used to stop the operation of the converters, which greatly affected production.

Finally, we found the cause of the trouble. It came from the wrong method of heating the converters. We then heightened the temperature gradually and continuously, known as the continuous heating method. As a result the old trouble which had prevented the normal operation of the converter was wiped out completely.

Another difficulty was that the bricks of the inner wall of the converter could not bear high temperature and broke down frequently. Under the circumstances normal operation of the converters was impossible. Old bricklayer, Joo Shi Joon, gave serious thought to the question. Finally, he found a new method of laying bricks in the inner shell of the converter. In this other bricklayers and technicians gave him much help.

As a result, the bricks became more durable and stopped dropping down in piles from the inner wall of the converter, thus making it possible for the converter to function without intermission.

Innovations were also proposed by the converter workers. We used limestone and clay for the converter walls till Labour Hero Bak Yong Tai succeeded in replacing them with slag of

the furnace.

The introduction of the new method in production greatly simplified the work process and cut production cost. Meanwhile, our workers and technicians succeeded in making granulated iron from limonite instead of magnetic iron. Limonite is of low standard, and for this very reason it had long been neglected. But it was found that the use of limonite shortened the time needed for melting, and that slag was useless when both magnetic iron and limonite were used for melting.

Continued innovations and continuous advance were accompanied by continued increase in production.

Daily production capacity of each converter went up from 41 tons in 1949 to 90 tons in 1960. Granulated iron output in 1960 was 2.6 times higher than in 1944. Great changes have been brought about not only in the course of carrying out the technical revolution and production but also in the course of cultural revolution. Hundreds of engineers and technicians are trained among the workers who live and work in a communist way.

Our future is bright, for we have a firm material-technical base and so many reliable Chulima riders. We will build six more converters and turn out more than 100 tons of granulated iron from each converters daily, or 400,000 tons annually from the 12 converters. At the same time, we will complete the integrated production facilities, thus making a great contribution to the increased production of steel.

Increased Output of Daily Necessaries

Machine-building factories of the country are producing quantities of daily necessities besides machines.

This year they have a plan to turn out over 200 kinds of articles for daily use including 36,000 sewing machines, 31,000 bicycles, 65,000 clocks and over 10,000 radios.

The machine-building factories are improving and readjusting the technical equipment of their daily necessities shops and widely intro-

ducing specialization and cooperation in production.

The workers of the Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory produced in February 650 more sewing machines than the monthly average of last year, besides increasing the clock and scale output.

The Nampo Communication Apparatus Factory has raised the yearly production level of radios from

8,000 to 16,000. It is producing monthly an average of 4,500 loudspeakers, through-wire broadcasting apparatuses, portable electric gramophones and other products in large numbers.

The Daian, Hamheung and Pyongyang electric appliances factories and Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory are producing large quantities of electric washing machines, fans, irons, etc.

BURMESE TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN KOREA

A Trade and Friendship Delegation of the Government of the Union of Burma headed by U Thwin, Minister of Trade Development and Civil Supplies, was in our country on January 23-26.

The visit of the Delegation made a great contribution to the economic and cultural co-operation and the development of friendly relations between Korea and Burma.

During their stay in Korea the members of the Delegation were received by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The Delegation also made a tour of Pyongyang City and other cities, and inspected many factories and enterprises. They were cordially welcomed wherever they went. The Delegation visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill and Silk Mill and expressed admiration for the modern equipment and recreational facilities for the workers.

At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition they were much attracted by the various machine tools of high efficiency, especially the SU universal purpose lathes, shapers, boring machines. They congratulated the Korean people, who, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, have built a powerful machine-building industry which can supply all the machines needed in the various fields of the national economy.

The Delegation also paid a visit to the Hamheung district, Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, the Vinyl

Chloride Factory and a vinalon factory under construction.

They were deeply impressed by these gigantic factories and the grand scale of the vinalon factory project, expressing hearty greetings to the Korean workers who are dashing ahead at the speed of Chullima and displaying inexhaustible creative enthusiasm in labour.

The Korean-Burmese joint communiqué subsequently published stated that during its stay in Korea the Trade and Friendship Delegation of the Government of the Union of Burma witnessed with deep impression the achievements scored by the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Talks were held between representatives of our government and the Burmese delegation. In the friendly talks they discussed the question of further developing the economic and cultural co-operation and friendly relations between the

two countries. A complete identity of views was reached on all the questions discussed. Also a trade agreement was concluded between the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Government of the Union of Burma.

Both sides considered that the economic and friendly relations already established between Korea and Burma conform to the interests of the Korean and Burmese peoples, strengthen their solidarity and contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

In the talks the Korean side expressed firm solidarity with the people of Burma who are struggling for the development of the national economy, the defence of national independence against imperialism.

The Burmese side expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves on the democratic basis without any foreign interference.

It was agreed by the two sides that a trade and friendship delegation of the Government of the D.P.R.K. would visit Burma this year.

According to the trade agreement between the D.P.R.K. and the Union of Burma, Korea will send machines and equipment, chemical products, foodstuffs and native products and the light industrial products, etc., and Burma, in return, will send agricultural produce, rubber and other industrial raw materials.

Imperialist Murder of Lumumba Condemned

Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the lawful government of the Republic of the Congo, Joseph Okito, President of the Senate, and Maurice Mpolo, Minister of Defence, were murdered by the Belgian colonialists and their minions the Tshombe clique under the direct manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

This is a vile and cruel attack by the new and old colonialism represented by the United States of America and Belgium against the cause of national independence of the Congolese people and all the African peoples; it is also a serious provocation to the peace-loving peoples of Asia, Africa and the whole world.

The Korean people is stirred with feelings of shock, sorrow and seething anger over the murder of Congolese Premier Lumumba and his colleagues by the U.S. and Belgian imperialists and their agents. Mass protest rallies are being held from end to end of the country. With one voice the Korean people condemn this monstrous imperialist crime; they pledge all-out support to the Congolese people and their legal government headed by Antoine Gizenga and demand that all colonialists, new and old, clear out of the Congo and Africa. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express their extreme indig-

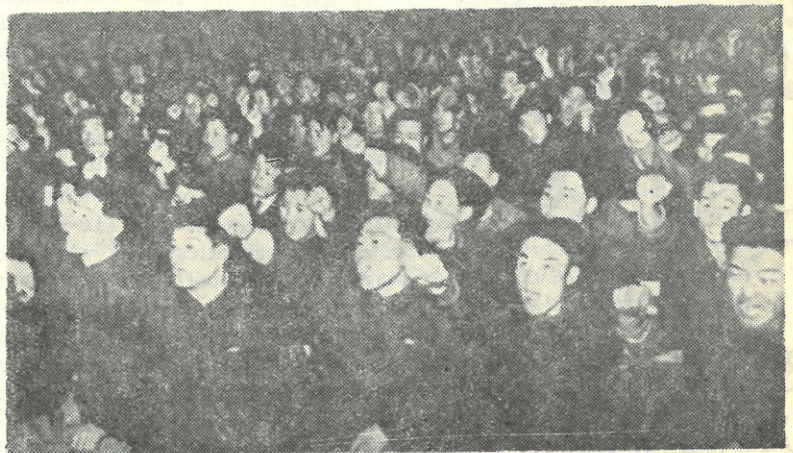
nation and strongest protest against this sanguinary crime committed by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States of America and its agents.

The murder of Lumumba and his colleagues by the imperialists once more clearly revealed the true colour of imperialism and colonialism which do not hesitate to employ any means to subjugate other people and exploit and plunder them.

Since the Congolese people rose up for independence and freedom against the Belgian colonialists, U.S. imperialists have been working deliberately to swallow the young Republic of the Congo and enslave its people. They, in collusion with

the Belgian colonialists, instigated the Mobutu clique to subvert the lawful Lumumba government and split the nation by collecting national traitors, thus aggravating the situation in the Congo.

The U.S. imperialists used U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to turn the "U.N. Forces" into a tool of U.S. aggression. Thus the U.S. imperialists added fuel to the flames of the civil war, paralysed the lawful Lumumba government and parliament, and in the end set up the Mobutu-Kasavubu puppet regime. The U.S. imperialists incited the Belgian colonialists and their agents, the Mobutu-Tshombe gang, to arrest and murder Lumumba and his col-



Pyongyang mass rally protests against the imperialist murder of Patrice Lumumba

leagues.

In total disregard of the resolute demand of the Congolese people and the world peace-loving people for normalizing the function of the lawful Congolese parliament, releasing Lumumba and disarming the Mobutu band, Dag Hammarskjold appeared as an actual accomplice of this crime by helping the Mobutu gang hand over Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms to the Tshombe clique.

It is clear enough to everyone why the imperialists spread a false report that "Lumumba broke prison" and "His whereabouts is being traced." As the Western press revealed, their brazen manoeuvres were to find "a pretext for announcing the death of Lumumba" whom they had murdered.

The U.S. imperialists and their followers are now desperately trying to mislead the world and escape the full responsibility for the crime. U.S. President Kennedy and the Pentagon generals shedding crocodile tears stated that the news of Lumumba's death without any trial or judgment was "shocking."

Why should Lumumba, Premier of the lawful government of the Republic of the Congo and national hero and ardent patriot who enjoyed the absolute support and respect of the Congolese people, and his colleagues be brought to trial? Who can put them on trial? No one is given the right to do so and there is no reason for it whatsoever.

No hoodwinking or hypocrisy can cover up the truth. No one but the U.S. imperialists are to blame. They should bear full responsibility for this cold-blooded murder. The murder of Lumumba testifies to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of colonialism and the heinous enemy of the peace-loving people the world over.

Events in South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos and other areas attest that wherever the U.S. imperialists set their foot, cruel suppression and plunder of the people are perpetrated, freedom and independence are trampled upon, and there is an endless bloodshed.

As in the Korean war, U.S. imperialists have been abusing the flag of the United Nations to crush the independence of the

Congo.

However, their vile attempt will only evoke the people's vehement indignation and condemnation.

The U.S. imperialists and their agents murdered Lumumba and his colleagues, yet they can never kill the struggle of the Congolese people who have risen up against colonialism for independence and freedom.

Patrice Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms were murdered. Yet the struggle of the Congolese people against aggressors is growing stronger and the African peoples and the peace-loving people of the whole world are supporting the fighting Congolese people more actively than ever.

The Korean people express the deepest condolence over the death of Lumumba and his colleagues to the lawful Congolese government of Gizenga and to the Congolese people.

The colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism should withdraw their bloodstained hands from the Congo and the "U.N. Forces," a tool of U.S. aggression, pull out of there at once.

The Mobutu-Kasavubu-Tshombe bands, the heinous traitors of the Congolese people, should be disarmed and the normal activity of the lawful Congolese government presided over by Gizenga be ensured.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people stand firmly by the Congolese people's just struggle to safeguard the independence and unity of their country and oppose the aggression and intervention against the Congo by imperialism headed by the United States of America and are deeply convinced that the Congolese people will even more firmly unite together and persist in their struggle until final victory is won.

KOREA TODAY



THE Casablanca Conference of African Heads of State held on January 4-7 demonstrated the unity and unbending will of the African countries in the struggle for complete national independence against colonialism.

In the documents they adopted, the conference nations voiced their firm resolve to liberate the whole African continent from the imperialists' rule and colonial domination and, especially, to end colonialism in all forms, including every variety of neo-colonialism.

The conference was another demonstration of a high upsurge of the national liberation movement in Africa and showed that colonialism is about to be buried once and for all on that continent.

It also delivered a telling blow to the imperialists running amuck to keep the continent as a source of their plunder.

The imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader, in spite of successive crushing blows they have been dealt in Africa, are resorting to all conceivable vile ways and means to stifle the struggle of the people of that continent for national independence and freedom.

The French imperialists who have dragged on for more than six years the bloody colonial war against Algeria with the active support of the U.S. imperialists, unable to subjugate the Algerian people even at the point of bayonet, have worked out a farce "referendum" in their desperate attempt to maintain their colonial rule.

Abusing the flag of the "United Nations," the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Belgian colonialists are savagely suppressing the struggle of the Congolese people for complete national independence. The Belgian colonialists aided by the U.S. imperialists again wormed into the Congo, using the U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi as a springboard for an attack on the Congo, suppressing the Ruanda-Urundi people who rose up in the struggle for national liberation.

Thus the U.S. imperialists are backing and whipping up the convulsive, violent oppression by the decrepit colonialists against the national liberation movement of the African people, while attempting to take the place of the moribund colonialists pretending as if they were the "friend" to the African people. They are plundering the rich resources of a number of the African countries under the plea of "aid" and at the same time turning those countries into

Hail Success of Casablanca Conference

military bases against the socialist countries, the peace-loving African countries and the people who rose up in the national liberation movement.

The real nature of U.S. imperialism has been revealed also in Africa, as the chief international exploiter, the ringleader of world reaction, an international gendarme, the chief bulwark of modern colonialism and an enemy of the peoples of the whole world.

It is entirely right that the participants in the recent conference strongly condemned neo-colonialism as being worse than colonialism of an old type and evinced unanimously their determination to wage a resolute struggle against it.

In the resolutions as well as in the Casablanca Charter, they condemned neo-colonialism as their sworn enemy and appealed to all African countries to carry on more effectively the struggle against it.

For victory in the struggle against the heinous imperialists, it is an indispensable condition to more closely unite our forces.

The decisions on establishing a number of all-African organizations including an African Consultative Assembly and political, economic and cultural committees and on setting up a Joint African High Command will constitute an important guarantee for safeguarding independence from encroachments by imperialism and colonialism and carrying on successfully the national liberation struggle on that continent.

All the documents of the conference showed that the forces to wipe out once and for all colonialism are growing on that continent and that whatever savage repression and damnable intrigues and machinations the colonialists may resort to, nothing can help them.

Only with the active support and encouragement of all the powerful socialist countries and the world peace-loving peoples will the African peoples be victorious in the righteous struggle for freedom and national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

Together with the world peace-loving people, the Korean people have always supported the struggle of the colonial and oppressed people for their just cause and express their warm support to, and solidarity with, the peoples of Africa who are marching forward to a bright future pushing aside the centuries-old oppression.

Repercussion in South Korea

The great programme for the unification and prosperity of the nation which Premier Kim Il Sung set forth in his report at the meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation and the proposals for further promoting the country's unification which the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly, acting on the programme set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, put forward, have aroused louder voices among the South Korean people of broad strata for North-South contact and negotiations and for peaceful unification of the country.

"We should realize the unification of the country at any cost"—this is the watchword of the South Korean people. Recently the **Hankook Ilbo**, a South Korean paper, editorially commented:

"The tragedy of Syngman Rhee's government came as a result of turning a deaf ear to national sentiments and thinking. National existence and prosperity without unification are unthinkable. The time has come for political leaders and the entire people of South Korea to take a new look at the state of affairs, casting aside all prejudices."

On November 25 last year, a professor of the College of Art and Science, Seoul University, spoke over Radio Seoul on the state of affairs in South Korea and peaceful unification. He stated:

"I believe the people have begun to realize that without unification they cannot lead a happy life, and they have to achieve unification at any cost. It is true that the ousted Rhee's government, too, clamoured for the unification of the country. But it was a cry for the impossible 'march north.' The call for 'march north' involved the meaning of rejecting unification or the attitude of considering unification impossible. If it were possible for the people to lead a happy life without the country's unification, we feel sure the people would not regard the question of unifying the country as so vital and urgent a matter as they do today. The people had hoped for some improvement in their living conditions after the downfall of Syngman Rhee. But nothing can be expected of the new administration. Life is as hard as ever. Therefore,

the people realize that only the country's unification will bring a better life. The hard-pressed great majority of the people, not the well-to-do leading circles, more eagerly desire unification... And it is only too natural that the younger generation—especially students—desire unification more ardently than the older generation."

Since the beginning of this year, voices calling for unification are growing in volume in South Korea. The South Korean news agency **Haptong Tongshin** reported on January 3:

"The unification of the country is the unanimous desire of the Korean people. Every indication shows that this year will witness a resolute struggle for unification. The voice of the people demanding a nation-wide campaign for unification, making it the first and foremost important task for the year, keeps rising. Such growing voices will pave the way for the realization of postal exchange and economic and cultural intercourse on non-governmental basis."

The surging wave of the people's struggle is exerting greater pressure on the political circles. Some politicians are asking for North-South contacts as a first step in realizing peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves.

On December 27 last year the "Central Consultative Council for National Independent Unification" was formed in Seoul with representatives of political parties and social organizations and democratic personages, who stand for the country's peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves.

Calling for economic and cultural contacts, postal exchange and travel between the North and South, the council published a statement which reads in part:

"The exchange of agricultural produce of the South with heavy industrial products of the North is prerequisite to the unification and full independence of the country."

In a statement to the press Kim Chang Sook, chairman of the council, said:

"We should put an end to our dependence on foreign aid. I believe the government and the people should embark on a bold programme for achieving economic rehabilitation in South Korea

through the exchange of agricultural produce of the South with heavy industrial products of the North.

"In the light of the complicated state of affairs, we should strive to effect the exchange of letters between the North and South so that members of separated families may hear from each other, even before realizing the unification of the nation. And furthermore, I believe cultural contacts and travel between the North and South should be realized as soon as possible, independent of the North-South economic contacts and political question."

On January 9, an organization under the name of "National Front for the Unification of Fatherland" was formed in Seoul. The organization set itself the "historical task of achieving unification of the nation on the principle of national self-determination."

In his statement, the director of the propaganda department of the "National Front" stated:

"North-South contacts should be worked out for economic rehabilitation and improvement of living in South Korea. We should strive to promote mutual visits so that we may be able to see the state of affairs in the North and South. Furthermore, we should effect the exchange of letters from the humanitarian viewpoint."

On January 3, the South Korean "Socialist Party" published a statement calling for North-South negotiations. The Party set down a five-point programme: the preliminary conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in order to establish a research center for the study of unification; exchange of inspection groups; exchange of agricultural produce of the South with fertilizer and electricity of the North in order to solve the electric shortage and relieve the hard-pressed farmers of South Korea; immediate realization of postal exchange and cultural intercourse; and North-South negotiations for the realization of the above.

A member of the organizing committee for the New Democratic Party who is vice-chairman of the House of Representatives came out for the travel of journalists and cultural contacts as the first step in the North-South contacts. Then a member of the organizing committee for the New Democratic Party, a "National Assembly" member, held that the question of postal exchange and economic and cultural intercourse should be effected.

The majority of political parties and social organizations in South Korea denounce the Demo-

(Continued on page 24)

International Women's Day

The 51st International Women's Day was marked with many events throughout the country on March 8.

In Pyongyang a meeting was held to mark the women's day. Among the attendants were Yum Bo Bai, Hyun Keum Soon, Huh Chang Sook and Whang Soon Hi, women who took part in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

Also present were Ko Hyuk, Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Kyung Suk, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Ok Soon and Li Jung Soon, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union; Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Confederation of Trade Unions; Ko Sang Joon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League; and other Party and government functionaries and leaders of social organizations. Women of brother countries residing in Pyongyang were also invited to the meeting.

Kim Ok Soon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union, was the main speaker.

Declaring that the entire Korean women are marking the International Women's Day with a high pride and sense of happiness living in the era of the Workers' Party, the speaker extended warm greetings to the world peace-loving women.

She dwelt on the great changes which have taken place in our country under the leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and touched upon the happy life the Korean women are enjoying in the prospering land of socialism. She said:

"Thanks to the great vitality of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri work method, today our country is filled with creative achievements and changes unparalleled in the history of our nation. The Chullima (winged horse) advance called forth by the Party is creating a new history not only in transforming nature and society but in remoulding human mind, sweeping away all the remnants of the past centuries. 'One for all and all for one' has become the slogan of life in our age."

The speaker stressed that today thousands and thousands of men of new, communist type are emerging throughout the country.

She pointed to the fact that over one hundred women work-teams have won the honourable title of the Chullima Work-team, heroes of our age and red fighters of the Party, adding that tens of thousands of working women are participating in the Chullima Work-team movement helping each other and bringing about innovations in work and in everyday's life. Roughly half of the twice Chullima Work-teams are women work-teams, she declared. Then she went on:

"The long-standing fine custom and tradition of the Korean womanhood have been brought to full efflorescence in this era of the Workers' Party of Korea. Not only Korean women are loving mothers and good wives, but they are doing their bit in the country's socialist construction as revolutionary fighters transforming nature and society."

Referring to the importance of educating people through explanation, persuasion and positive examples, the speaker continued:

"One model produces one hundred models and one hundred models tens of thousands, transforming all people. Thus, today we are practically solving the task of remoulding old ideology, the most difficult revolution of all revolutions. This is another great historical victory of this era, the era of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Stressing that the great changes taking place in our country are the victory of the socialist system established under the guidance of the Party, she said that such victory is attributable to the Party's mass line and the great fruition of the Chungsan-ri spirit and work method. Then

the speaker spoke of the lot of the Korean women in the southern part of the country.

Recounting the miserable life of the South Korean women who are denied even the elementary social rights and are subjected to maltreatment and humiliation under U.S. occupation, the speaker emphasized that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Pointing to the ever intensifying struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Chang Myun clique, the speaker Kim Ok Soon, in the name of the entire women of the northern part of the country, extended warm support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean women.

The peaceful unification of the country should be accomplished at the earliest date for delivering the South Korean people from the slough of misery, she stressed. Urging that the entire women of North and South Korea should intensify the struggle for the earliest withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country, she called upon the South Korean women to come out resolutely against U.S. imperialism and for the national salvation.

In conclusion the speaker called upon all the women to rally rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and march vigorously to speed up socialist construction and expedite the peaceful unification of the country.

The women present at the meeting renewed their determination to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea at the earliest date and achieve the peaceful unification of the country by accelerating the socialist construction of the country. They also resolved to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the women of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other socialist countries and the world peace-loving, democratic women and intensify the struggle for world peace and the happiness of mankind against war and aggression.

Young Pioneers group of Pyongyang came to congratulate the mothers and sisters.

The meeting closed with the playing of "Internationale."

REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM MUST BE CHECKED

In recent years the attempt of Japanese militarism for a come-back is becoming more naked.

The revived Japanese Zaibatsu including "Mitsubishi" is working hard to regain its position in South Korea and expand its market in South-east Asia.

The Japanese monopolists, who have been reinstated by U.S. imperialism, have firmly secured their position in Japan and then have started to look over the fence. Moreover, they are helped by the U.S. imperialists whose scheme is to use the Japanese militarists as the executioners of U.S. aggression in the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, from the very first day of their occupation of Japan, were out to revive Japanese militarism by propping up the monopoly capitalists and rebuilding the munitions industry.

Revival of Japanese imperialism pivots upon building anew a big army in Japan.

The U.S. government has done everything to rebuild the "Japanese imperial army," the bloodthirsty brutes to Asian people. Between 1950 and 1959 the U.S. imperialists poured over 700 million dollars in to remilitarize Japan. Today Japan has an army some 250,000 strong and its mobile efficiency and fire power has already increased five times. "The Japanese imperial headquarters" has come back under the name of "Defence Agency."

Then to revive Japanese monopoly capitalists, the U.S. spent, between 1945 and June 1958, more than 3 billion dollars in the name of economic "aid" and "loan" in addition to the "technical aid" amounting to some 300 million dollars. Then the U.S. imperialists left orders with Japanese firms for weapons and military supplies amounting to 6,600 million dollars from June 1950 to December 1959. Thus the Japanese

economy was geared for militarization and the economic foundation of the monopolists was secured.

The revived Japanese monopoly capitalists are under the rule of U.S. imperialism. Over 600 major Japanese companies are under the direct influence of the U.S. monopoly capital, and more than 70 per cent of major industrial raw materials are secured from America. Today Japan is one of the main U.S. markets.

The illicit union and conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists were most vividly shown in "the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" which was forced upon the Japanese people. Japan has become a permanent base for U.S. aggression in Asia and the Japanese militarists have become an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in preparing a new war.

The U.S. and Japanese warmongers no longer hide the fact that the Japan-U.S. military treaty defines the sphere of its military action to include Korea, China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peace-loving countries in Asia.

The very attempt of the Japanese monopolists with the help of the U.S. imperialists to step beyond the islands of Japan shows that they are out to regain their old position in Asia.

The American ruling circles advocate that "Japan must regain its leading position in Asia," and "she must be a leading country in Asia."

Dancing to the U.S. tune "Japanese businessmen should be invited to South Korea to establish branch factories," Japanese monopolists are doing their level best to creep into South Korea taking advantage of the economic catastrophe of South Korea. Their real motives are labelled with "aid" and "economic co-operation." But could anyone fail to see that they are aiming to turn South Korea into a market for their goods

and plunder natural resources of South Korea, and ultimately chain South Korea to the North-east Asia military alliance?"

However, let it be said here and now that their covetous glance does not stop at South Korea. They are dreaming of "The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," under the name of a "Southeast Asian development policy."

To them Southeast Asia appears to be vital for expanding the Japanese economy as the region will provide a favourable place for marketing, exporting capital, and securing raw materials.

As the first step in their aggressive plan, the Japanese monopolists come out with "economic contact" to settle the question of "war indemnities." In this way, Japan has already shipped 1,012 million dollars of goods to the Philippines, South Viet-nam and other Southeast Asian countries.

Infiltration of the Japanese monopoly capital into Southeast Asia has become more active lately. By the end of 1958 they opened 14 new mines in Southeast Asian countries. According to an announcement made by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, the total amount of investment and loans given to the countries in Southeast Asia, Middle East and other areas amounted to 1,244 million dollars as of July 1959. According to the "ten-year plan" worked out by the Liberal Democratic Party and Ikeda government, the Japanese export will increase two times by 1969. And there is little doubt that under this plan

Japan will further expand its capital infiltration into Southeast Asia.

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party openly says that the "development" of South-east Asia is the "government's basic policy" as the market and raw materials of South-east Asia is most vital to the economic life of Japan. In 1958 Japan received 97 per cent of its rubber, 98 per cent of bauxite and 80 per cent of iron ore from South-east Asia.

Japanese monopolist circles are increasing "South-east Asia development funds" and "Asia common market," aiming at luring the Southeast Asian countries into an economic "co-operation" centering around Japan so that Japan can monopolise the market and raw material in Southeast Asia.

The Ikeda government increased "economic co-operation" funds for the fiscal year of 1961 by five billion yen.

Today Japanese militarism alongside U.S. imperialism, its big boss, has reappeared to threaten peace and security in Asia.

However, the scheme of the Japanese military ruling circles will never work. No more can the imperialists exploit the Asian people at will as they did in the past.

An entirely new situation has been created in Asia. The foolhardiness of Japanese militarists, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, to enslave the Asian people will be crushed by the united struggle of the Asian people.

(Continued from page 21)

cratic Party which opposes North-South negotiations and contacts. All these facts show that the wave of the people's aspiration for peaceful unification and North-South negotiations is surging higher than ever. Only the U.S. imperialists and a handful of their lackeys are standing against the realization of North-South negotiations, and economic and cultural contacts.

The U.S. imperialists openly say that they will exert pressure on the South Korean authorities

so that South Korea may not support the proposals of the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. imperialists maintain that for the reason of "defence" they will not withdraw from South Korea.

But the development of the situation in South Korea will not allow the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique to check the mounting struggle of the South Korean people for North-South contacts and peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

Today's Korean Women

Complete freedom and emancipation for women have been the long-cherished desire of all women and humanity. The establishment of International Women's Day at Copenhagen fifty-one years ago was an expression of such desire. In our country, the Law on Sex Equality was enforced in July 1946. Our women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life—politics, economy and culture. They are vigorously working for the prosperity and development of the country and for their happiness. Photos here show some aspects of life of the





members of the Li Jung Ja Youth Chullima Work-team of the Shinuijoo Textile Combinat. (1) Members of the Li Jung Ja Chullima Work-team. (2) Blocks of flats are for textile workers. Members of the Li Jung Ja Work-team are seen going to work. (3) Chullima Work-

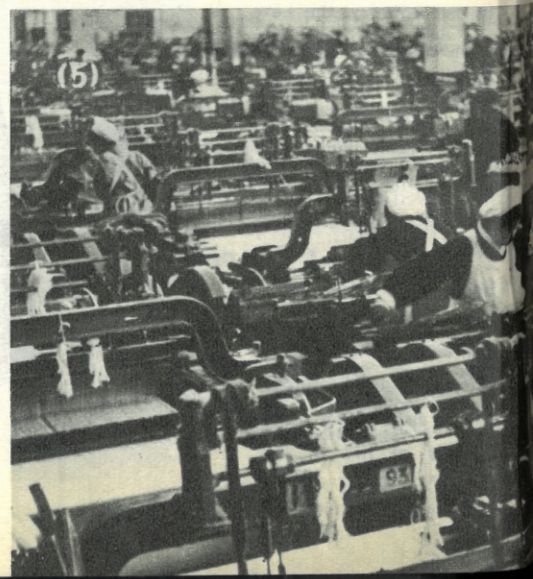
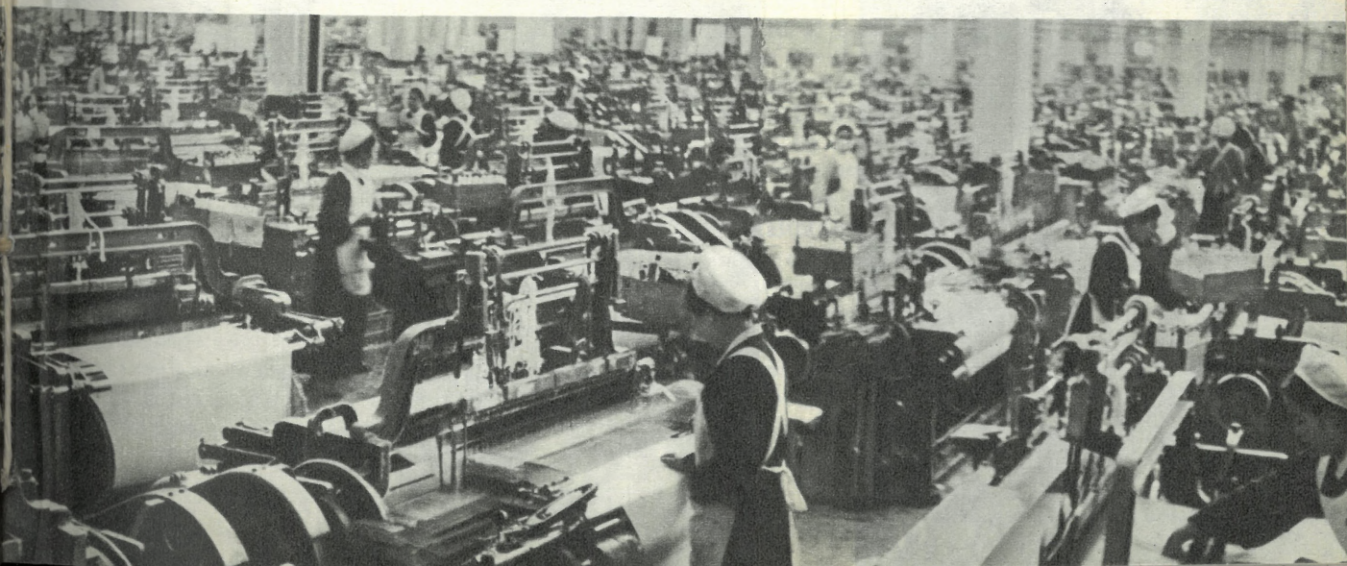
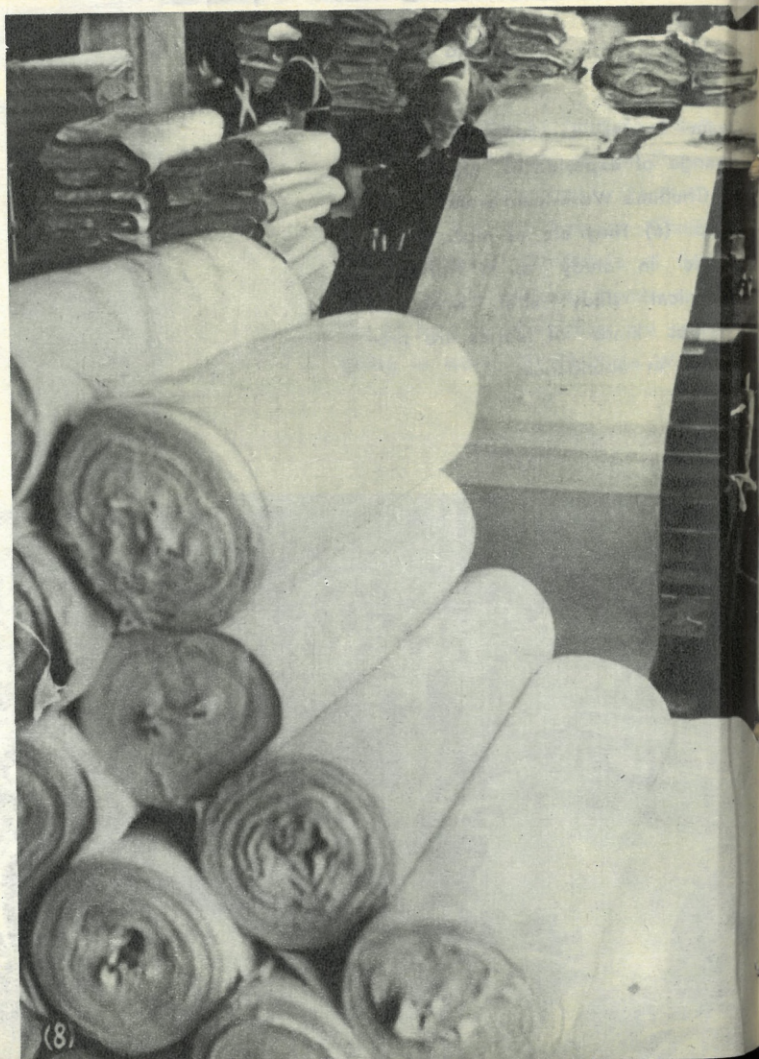
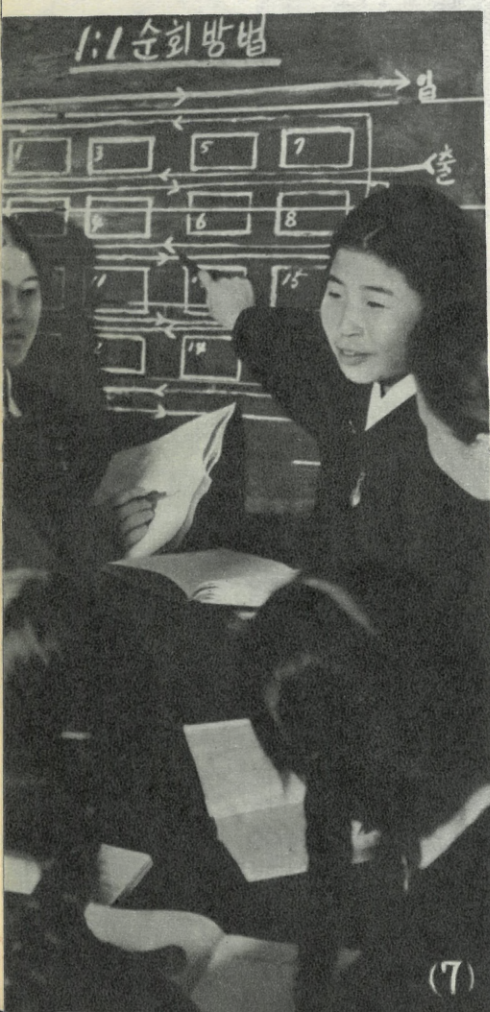




Photo by Choi Yong Chul

team leader Li Jung Ja. (4) Exchange of experiences. (5) Li Jung Ja Chullima Work-team works in this shop. (6) They are as much enthusiastic in study as in work. (7) Technical study after work. (8) Various kinds of fabrics are produced in abundance.





STILL I CAN SEE THE VICTORY OF REVOLUTION

KIM MYUNG HWA

ON every International Women's Day, March 8, I think of the many women fighters of the anti-Japanese partisans who fought heroically for the country's freedom and independence and for women's liberation. Particularly Choi Hi Sook, who gave her life for the victory of revolution and who treasured the noble spirit of the Korean womanhood for the revolution.

It was in Fenglintung in Yenching County that I made my first acquaintance of Choi Hi Sook. I was working then with the village women's association. She was also with a women's association in Lungyentung, a neighbouring village of ours. Together with her husband, Pak Won Choon, she had chosen revolutionary work. She was energetic in everything and was a person of unbending spirit.

She became a member of the Communist Party in 1931, later joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans. When a partisan base was established in Chechangtsz she and I began to work together. Our work was mainly sewing and cooking.

Hi Sook always took the lead in performing difficult tasks. She could work two or three days with little food. If we insisted that she must take a rest she pretended to go to bed, but before anybody knew it, she was up again. Whenever the results of some work were summed up, she always insisted that others did better than she.

She longed for the homeland. Though she was born in a foreign land, she had heard so much about the beautiful homeland from her parents. Her mother and father told her so often why they had to leave Korea, and how bitter they felt about having to live in a strange land far away from their native soil. The love for the

fatherland grew stronger in Choi Hi Sook's heart. Love for the country made her an ardent revolutionary fighter.

I still remember what Hi Sook told me one day in Chechangtsz. She said: "You know, Myung Hwa! I hear there is so much good farm land in Korea. If we drive out the Japanese and landlords, I'm sure everybody will be eating white rice. Then you and I will be saying 'Do you remember the day in Chechangtsz?'" With one hope—victory of revolution and a happy future—she stood strong, overcoming all difficulties.

One day she told me this:

"When I learnt that the Japanese police had sent my husband to West Gate Prison in Seoul, at first I didn't know what to do with myself. But then I realized I had to be strong. Only that way could I help my husband. Sometimes I think things might happen in such a way that my husband would not live to see the day of liberation. But I have to fight on. If the Japanese do something to him before liberation, I must live to see it! If I don't see it, I must make my children see it. No matter what happens, we must knock out the enemy and bring liberation to our country. If we are to do some important work we must be daring..."

Later she was made responsible for the sewing group of the Sixth Division. And she did her work faithfully.

Even during a long, difficult march in biting cold, whenever the partisans stopped for a little pause she mended their torn uniforms. Very often she sat up all night when the marching columns stopped for the night. She was busy with her sewing machine always. The sentries would ask her to take a little rest, but she kept

on working warming her hands with her breath. In such long marches she carried the sewing machine on her back. But very often she would carry part of the luggage of the new members. She was never behind the men even in the arduous Mengchiang-Changpei march in the winter of 1938.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is with us and he leads us always to victory—this was her motto in whatever she thought or did. As a Red fighter of Marshal Kim Il Sung she was prepared to brave anything to implement his words.

But the most memorable day came in 1939. For her selfless devotion to the revolution she was decorated by Marshal Kim Il Sung. She was presented on his order with a gold ring and a watch. Of course, she felt greatly honoured by the decoration and renewed her pledge to fight for the revolution until her last day.

To my regret I and Choi Hi Sook were separated shortly after that. But from my comrades and people I heard how bravely she fought.

This happened in the early days of February in 1941.

Choi Hi Sook was attached to a small unit led by Nam Chang Soo. The unit was on the march to locate the Partisan Headquarters. They were to report to the Headquarters on the results of their mission and information on the enemy.

For several days they had been marching with little food because their rations had run out. They could move no farther when they reached Lungshin in Yenching County. They had to get food somehow, but little strength was left in them. To make things worse, they were spotted by the enemy, who had been on what they called a "mopping up operation."

In a frenzy the Japanese imperialists were preparing for the Pacific War then. According to them, they needed a safe "rear," so mobilizing large forces they combed every mountain in Manchuria (now Northeast China) to check the activities of the Korean anti-Japanese partisans.

When Nam Chang Soo's unit noticed that the enemy was closing in on them, they found the entire mountain had been surrounded by enemy soldiers, who were showering them with shells and bullets. Nam Chang Soo, the leader of the partisan group, was hit. A partisan nearby saw him fall and hurriedly put the wounded Nam Chang Soo on an enemy's horse. Then he himself jumped on the horse and it galloped away.

Choi Hi Sook was hit in one leg. But her comrades saw her and one of them lifted her up

and, carrying her on his back, ran.

Hi Sook protested vehemently. They should not delay themselves on account of her. But no avail! She pleaded with them, saying "Please think of the revolution. Please let me down. If we do this, the enemy will get everyone of us."

She tried to release herself, but her comrade would not let her go. Only he and his comrades hastened their pace. The enemy was in hot pursuit. They turned to the left, then to the right. But the enemy was everywhere. The situation was critical.

The partisans decided to make a stand. They hid Choi Hi Sook behind a big rock and began firing at the enemy. While the fight was at its height, another batch of enemy soldiers closing in from the left found her, and immediately put her under arrest.

Soon the enemy soldiers noticed a gold ring on one of her fingers. Then after a search they found her watch too.

She was bitter. It was bad enough to be an enemy's prisoner. But it was still worse for her to lose the things she treasured so dearly, the things Marshal Kim Il Sung gave her. How she had protected them through severe battles and how much strength and inspiration she had drawn from them! But now! The enemy took them away from her. How good she felt when Marshal Kim Il Sung had said:

"Now, Comrade Hi Sook! You have fought well and I know you'll fight better in the future!"

When she thought of his words, she renewed her pledge: "Yes, I'll fight well, worthy of a Communist and one of your fighters."

She so hoped her comrades would successfully disengage themselves from the enemy.

Eventually she was brought to Talatze.

While the Japanese soldiers were having lunch, she was left in the front yard of the house. She was exhausted and her tongue was parched from thirst. The ferocious captors saw to it that their running dogs dragged out the village people to see a girl Communist. And a few despicable characters flung insulting words at her.

The situation became so intolerable she suddenly sat up and shouted:

"So you have come to see a Communist. Have a good look at me. What do you see? An ordinary human being! Are you disappointed? But let me tell you. Do you know what Communists are? They're the patriots who fight for the country's liberation. They will crush Japanese imperialism and free the country. Korea will become free... But look at yourselves—running dogs of the

Japanese imperialists. You're traitors, all of you. Keep these words in your mind. We Communists and the people will drive out the Japanese and take back our country!"

Those rascals tried everything to stop her, but she kept on. Every word was penetrating.

"I know you are staking everything on Japanese imperialism... But I'm telling you. Before long it will be shattered to bits. We revolutionaries can see that as clearly as the daylight."

Finally, the Japanese police dispersed the crowd.

When she was taken to the police station they began working on her. They wanted to squeeze secrets about the partisans out of her. They flattered her, then threatened her.

"Now, you're our prisoner. Now, what can you do? So, come out with everything that you know. Your life will be spared then."

Pretending that she had heard nothing Hi Sook kept her eyes closed. But she was wondering if her comrades had broken through the enemy's encirclement. She assured herself: Of course, they have. After all they are partisan fighters!

Her thoughts jumped to the Partisan Headquarters where Marshal Kim Il Sung was. How proud she was then when she fought the enemy under the personal guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung. She remembered his words:

"Under what circumstances, we must learn to see final victory. Only those who have the conviction in the victory of the revolution will wage a stubborn battle against the enemy to the last."

She renewed her determination. Nothing would make her reveal the secrets of the partisans and no torture, however savage and inhuman it may be, would bend her will.

Slowly she opened her eyes. There were vicious looking Japanese policemen. But how pitiful they looked.

Anxiously they asked her:

"Well, what do you say? Are you ready to speak?"

"Yes, I'm ready!"

"Good, good! That's the way to talk. Now, tell us."

"Tell you what?"

"Damn it! We want to know about the partisan activities."

"You fools! Do you take me for one of your dogs? Talk to your dogs!"

Eventually she was taken back to the torture room. Most savagely they beat her, but she pulled through. She bit her tongue. The devils came up with a red-hot iron bar. They began to sear her skin with it. Breathing heavily the beast said:

"Now, tell us. What were your men up to? Where are the partisans now?"

"You may kill me. But we have General Kim Il Sung, then there are thirty million of us. You cannot stop us, the flames of revolution."

When she showed such fighting spirit, they would take another tactics. Grinning broadly they told her:

"Maybe this is too much for you. We don't want to do this to you either. All you have to do is this, just tell us everything. You know the mighty Japanese Empire is one of the world Powers. At present Germany and Italy are our allies. Yet, are you still going to tell me you will knock out the mighty Japanese Empire, I mean all of you put together! How many of you are there, anyway? Don't make me laugh but come to your senses."

In a measured tone she answered. "So you think you're so mighty. But do you know where you're headed for? Destruction! That's right, destruction. You may not see it, but we Communists do."

Now the Japanese police realized nothing would make her surrender. The Japanese policemen were infuriated like wild animals when the thought struck them that they could not make even a woman reveal the secret about the partisans. In the end they scooped out her eye-balls.

Yet, Hi Sook did not know submission. Slowly she rose to her feet.

"Now, you took out my eye-balls. But still I can see the victory of our revolution. I can see the day when the jubilant thirty million Korean



people are singing and dancing joyously, celebrating the liberation of their country."

Choi Hi Sook, trained by the Communist Party, brought up by Marshal Kim Il Sung, was not to be bowed by anybody. The enemy shivered at her unwavering spirit. But beasts are beasts. These cannibals thought it was a sport to see the heart of such woman as Choi Hi Sook. So they took out her heart too!

But once they held her heart in their hands the enemy trembled. The enemy trembled before the red heart—the heart of a true daughter of Korea whose heart knew only devotion to and love for the country and was ablaze with the revolutionary spirit for bringing the bright day of Communism to her beloved motherland.

Feeling the beat of Choi Hi Sook's heart the Korean people are building a happy socialist life on this liberated, free land of ours, for which she had dreamed and fought. Her heart is beating in the breasts of the Korean people, inspiring them to be stronger in implementing the revolutionary task that she had cherished so ardently.

TEXTILE OUTPUT SHOOTS UP

Textile mills in the country fulfilled the production plans for February by over 27 per cent in twisted yarn fabrics, 32 per cent in staple fibre twisted yarn fabrics, and 17 per cent in high-quality silks. In the past two months two million extra metres of textile fabrics were produced.

The workers of the Pyongyang Textile Combinat have more than doubled the number of looms tended by each worker. Then the gabardine weaving shops turned out in the past two months 600,000 metres outside their plan.

The Pyongyang Silk Mill surpassed its production target for silks by 12.4 per cent in January and more than 20 per cent in February.

The Shinuiju Textile Combinat went over its January plan by 13 per cent and February plan by 12 per cent and the weaving shops of the combinat are turning out a day 8,000-15,000 metres of cloth more than the planned.

All the textile mills in the northern part of the country are overfulfilling their daily, ten-day and monthly production commitments. They are resolved to exceed this year's production plan for 185 million metres of textile fabrics.

KIM SUNG HWAN

New Looks

With a branch of the Rangrim Range running to the northeast, paddy fields stretching toward the south and the river Chungchun flowing on the west, Joonhyok-ri, Kaichun County of South Pyongan Province, is a snug village. A new life is flowering there, and everybody is happy. But things were different in the pre-liberation days. Life was hard for the peasants, and on top of that, natural calamities would frequently visit the village adding to sufferings of the poor tenant farmers.

"Even the weather showed no mercy on us," says a co-op member Kim Hong Sook, recalling bitter old days.

Life was so cruel for the peasants here before liberation that many left their village looking for a means of livelihood somewhere else. Kim Hong Sook was one of those people. She left her dear native village in the spring of 1940 and returned home after liberation, in 1946.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic freed the peasants from all sorts of sufferings and have led them to a happy life.

NO LONGER CROP FAILURE

"Most of the farmland was moist and proved unsuitable for either maize or millet growing. So we planted for the most part the low-yielding barnyard millet. That's why our village was called a 'barnyard millet village,'" said Cha Sung Kil, deputy manager of the Bonghwa Agricultural Co-op in Joonhyok-ri village.

Natural calamities would do much damage to crops. Drought could have been prevented if the river had been harnessed for irrigation. Farming in the village depended much upon rain.

The peasants would wait for the rain till the summer solstice, and if still rain did not come

of a Village

they had no choice but to transplant rice seedlings on dry soil.

Such being the situation, grain output was always low and harvest was unstable.

Here is a table showing the per-jungbo rice output before and after liberation.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Per-jungbo yield (kg)	2,150	3,050	2,800	3,500	3,620

As can be seen in the table, in the post-liberation years the per-jungbo rice yield, though on the upgrade, showed a fluctuation. The drop in

1946 was caused by short water supply.

In 1948, the peasants in the village, with government assistance, built a pumping station and brought over 150 jungbo of rain-dependent field under irrigation. Large-scale irrigation project was impossible at the time of individual peasant economy.

The question of irrigating farmland was solved in the main only after the agricultural co-operative, formed in October 1953, embraced all the 647 peasant households and all the land in the village and especially after the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which called for extending the area of paddy and non-paddy fields under irrigation. The long-cherished desire of the peasants in the village for water was realized. In six months, the villagers built one reservoir, six pumping stations, two dams and a total of 19,000 metres of irrigation canals, extending the irrigated fields to 526 jungbo.

Today the village has more than twice as much irrigated area as the whole county of Kaichun had in the days of the Japanese colonial rule.

Irrigation of farmland having been realized, it was made possible to bring about a new turn in agricultural production in the co-op.

The table below shows the rapid headway in irrigation.

	Arable land (jungbo)			Irrigated area (jungbo)			Non-irrigated area (jungbo)		
	Paddy field	Non-paddy field	Total	Paddy field	Non-paddy field	Total	Paddy field	Non-paddy field	Total
1953	297.9	500.8	798.7	150		150	147.9	500.8	648.7
1960	378.4	424	802.4	376.1	150	526.1	2.3	274	276.3

As the figures in the above table show, most of the paddy fields in the village have been brought under irrigation.

Owing to the increase of the per-jungbo yield of rice resulting from irrigation and the extension of the area of paddy fields, in the co-op the share of rice in the total grain output increased sharply—from 5 per cent in the pre-liberation days to 66 per cent in 1960.

How then could the co-op build these irrigation facilities in the short time of six months?

Here is what the deputy manager of the co-op told me.

"While regularly going on with farm work, every day we assigned more than 200 members for irrigation projects. And on the construction sites they raised labour productivity to over 250 per cent. The Government sent us technicians and

all the necessary machines and materials such as pumps, electric motors, iron and cement. And many volunteers came to give us a helping hand."

FARM WORK MECHANIZED

In the past, the village did not see any farm machines working in the fields. But today many new type machines are employed in farm work.

Since 1956 the Government has sent the village tractors to relieve the peasants from labour-consuming work such as ploughing, and transport.

A tractor tills more than 10 jungbo of land a day, that is, about ten times as much as can be done by an ox.

Having experienced the advantages of farm machines, co-op members set out on farm mechanization. They purchased many farm machines out of common funds and, at the same time, set up a farm machine repair shop, manufactured for themselves small tools and remodelled hand-operated machines into motor-driven ones.

There was not even a single motor-driven thresher in this village in the pre-liberation days. But today it has two lorries, more than ten kinds of large- and medium-size farm machines and over 20 types of efficient small tools.

Here is a table illustrating the increase of major farm machines.

	1952	1960
Lorries	—	2
Ox-carts	25	56
Pumps	3	7
Winnowers	16	22
Weeders	55	86

The farm machines at the disposal of the co-op went a long way towards raising the crop yield in 1960. But it was the advanced farm machines of the farm machine station that played a decisive part.

Last year the co-op had much work to do. The area for two-crop cultivation increased by more than 140 jungbo compared with 1954. In addition, the amount of compost planned for each jungbo was 10 tons more than in the previous year; the share of stock breeding, fruits growing, sericulture and other work associated with many-sided development of agriculture rose further. In

a word, the co-op had to do altogether 40 per cent more work than in 1954.

If it were 1954, it would have taken 18 months for the co-op to do this amount of work. But machines enabled the co-op members to do this vast amount of work in good time. Tractors and other advanced farm machines from the farm machine station undertook almost all the labour-consuming work such as ploughing, sowing, harvesting and transport.

"Farm work was so arduous in the past that we used to say 'you can't earn rice without breaking your back,'" leader of work-team No. 1 Suh Eung Bom said. "But things are quite different now. Work has become easy. Last year 75 per cent of the farm work was done by machines and this year it will reach 90 per cent."

FARMING METHODS CHANGED

Until seven or eight years ago, peasants in this village were employing in no small measure traditional backward farming methods. Following the traditional way, they planted for the most part low-yielding millet or barnyard millet, and did not know which crop was best on which soil. This was because they did not have scientific knowledge of the nature of soil and the weather.

It was impossible to end such backward methods when individual farming was still dominant.

Take Cha Man Suk of work-team No. 3 for instance.

He had 4,000 pyong of land when working on his own. To meet his own family's needs, he would plant different crops on his land, regardless of whether they were suited to the soil or not. This naturally did not bring high per-jungbo yield.

"Effective utilization of land on a scientific principle was made possible only after the co-op was formed and common ownership of land was established," said agronomist Kil Sang Tai who was dispatched to the farm by the Government.

The co-op made a study of the nature of soil, applied the principle of right crop on right soil and introduced two-crop cultivation. In response to the Party's call, the co-op introduced irrigation, deep ploughing, close planting and applied liberal fertilizers for higher yield of farm produce.

Increase of the per-jungbo yield of major farm produce can be seen in the following table.

	Rice (kg)	Maize (kg)	Cotton (kg)	Tobacco (kg)
1944	2,150	1,300	700	900
1960	4,200	2,400	1,300	1,400

Extensive introduction of advanced farming methods has made it possible to bring about many-sided development of agriculture.

In the days of individual farming, the village with over 600 peasant households produced in a year some ten tons of meat, about two tons of cocoons, and small amount of vegetables and fruits. But last year the co-op produced 65 tons of meat, four tons of cocoons and over 500 tons of vegetables.

LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED

"Earning 100 **kamani** of grain was a vain dream in the past. But do you know what actually happened these days? It's not unusual for us to earn 100 **kamani** or even more. In addition, we all have earned large sums of cash income," said An Bong Il, a co-op member who last year earned 150 **kamani** of grain and over 2,000 won in cash.

Not only this man but also the whole village was beaming with joy. And there was good reason for their happiness. Last year every family received as its share an average of over 3 tons of grain and over 800 won in cash.

Radical changes have taken place in the village life.

In the pre-liberation days, there was not a single school, and 95 per cent of the villagers were illiterate.

Only 15 persons had primary school education, and only two sons of the landlord's family had received middle school education.

Illiteracy is a thing of the past. There are primary and middle schools for all the sons and daughters of the co-op members. Moreover, the village has 16 working people's schools and seven working people's middle schools for the adults.

There are seven university and specialized school graduates working in the co-op. About 30 co-op members, who now receive college or specialized school education through correspondence course, will become qualified engineers or technicians in two or three years.

Changes have also taken place in the public health and hygienic work in the village.

The village had not even a bath house in the past. But today there are barber shops, bath houses, a clinic and an anti-epidemic centre.

Dwelling houses of the peasants have been remodelled into modern ones.

As a result, the rate of disease contraction has been reduced to 20 per cent compared with the pre-liberation days. Mothers are granted paid maternity leave, while nurseries and kindergartens are built for babies and children.

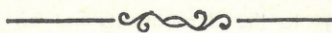
As big changes take place in life, man's ideology is being remoulded.

The noble spirit of our Chullima era—the spirit of "All for one and one for all!" — is prevailing among the co-op members.

I learned from an elderly man Cha Byung Kook of work-team No. 3, everybody is eager to do more work and do his job better, and people are vying with each other in volunteering for difficult work. Last year, according to Cha Byung Kook, the co-op members gave a helping hand to a neighbouring co-op which was having difficulty in transporting compost. They also shared their breed pigs with the neighbour.

People in this Joonhyok-ri village, like all other co-op members of the country, enjoy a happy new life, and their living standard is as high as that of well-to-do middle peasants of the past.

Never resting content with their present condition, the villagers are marching ahead looking forward to a still brighter morrow.



In September last year the Institute of Light Industry was established in Shinuijoo on the bank of the Yalu, which this writer recently visited.

When I reached the Institute the classes were about to begin. Students were coming into the building, men and women. Among them were some middle-aged.

The director of this Institute is the manager of the Shinuijoo Textile Combinat. The assistant director, to whom I was introduced when I knocked at the director's office, does much of the work of running the school. He was kind enough to answer a few questions for me about the Institute.

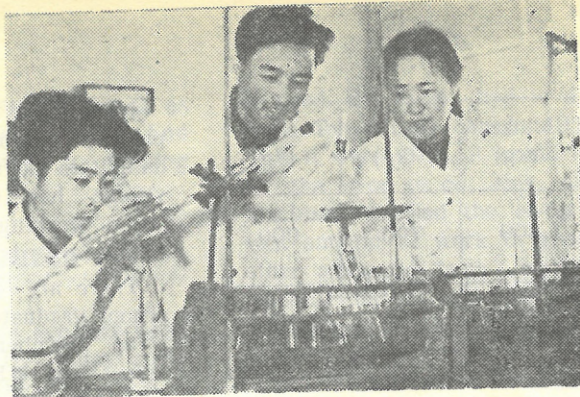
"Well, you want to know what I think is characteristics of this Institute. I have been here only a little over a month now, so I'm afraid I cannot give you a satisfactory answer. But this much I can say..."

He sat watching the snowflake fall outside for a moment, and continued:

"The students are mainly from the textile combinat, paper mill, enamelware factory, pharmaceutical factory and other factories in Shinuijoo area. There are some 250 students, studying in the six departments. About 40 of them are women."

Many such institutes of higher learning were established last September in factories, enterprises, hospitals, state agro-stock farms and on construction sites to enable the working people to secure a university education while they work.

These institutes, commonly known as the "factory universities", came into being to provide a way for solving in the shortest time possible the question of technical personnel needed in the implementation of the vast tasks envisaged under the Seven-Year Plan. It is expected that by 1970 the number of engineers and experts (university graduates) will reach over 230,000, a seven-



At the chemical laboratory

STUDYING WHILE WORKING

fold increase over the 1960 figure.

The Shinuijoo Institute of Light Industry is one of such factory universities. Only it will train specialists in light industry since Shinuijoo is a light industry centre. The Institute has textile, organic chemistry, paper making, foodstuffs, machine-building and construction departments.

Assistant director showing me the class schedules of the school said that though all students were being actually employed in various production centres, his Institute was no different from the ordinary institute of technology. He continued:

"If there is any difference, it is to be found in the absence of field training, physical training, etc., in our school. But we do not have to include them in our courses because all our students are actually working in factories and enterprises. In our school the emphasis is on theoretical studies."

There are some variations according to the departments but on an average each student attends some 3,300 lectures in the four-year course. For instance, the textile department calls for 610 hours in

general subjects, 1,740 in the technical subjects, and 400 in specialization.

When the students finish the four-year course, they are accredited engineers just like the graduates of other institutes of technology. The assistant director emphasized that every attention is directed to improving the academic level, because it is their wish to turn out fully competent technicians.

Combining properly productive labour and education is by no means an easy task. It goes without saying that the factories and enterprises should provide conditions for the worker-students to study.

It is obligatory for the instructors to pay regular visits to various work places of the students to find out if everything is working out smoothly for the worker-students. Besides, in this Institute each student spends about three hours every day in school for reviewing. One day a week is designated as the day of review. On such occasions the teachers help the students. Moreover, to help the study, the teachers visit their homes or work places.

When I said I would like to meet some of the teachers who were doing an excellent job, the assistant director said, "All of them are!" Then I was introduced to Jang Nai Sun, an instructor in mathematics.

Instructor Jang visited once or twice every week the work places to find out how the worker-students were coming along in their studies. Then he encouraged them to become exemplary workers in production too. For those who needed special assistance he visited even their homes. Sometimes he worked with his worker-students at their regular work places to solve the problems that his students could not do in the class room.

In the factory universities full-time teachers take charge of general subjects and elementary technology, but engineers and experts of the factories give lectures in the specialized courses. This is significant in the respect that engineers can teach while doing the job and that the technological courses are closely linked with productive labour.

The Shinuijoo Institute of Light Industry is operated along this line. There are now only about 14 instructors in general subjects and elementary technical courses as the school just opened last September. The institute has only first year students now.

Every teacher is doing his utmost to combine education with productive labour. Jang Nai Sun is not the only one.

It was usually thought that if one taught in university, he kept to his study. But not now. They are working intellectuals of the Chullima Era, when all the working people are creating miracles under the slogan of "One for All and All for One!" They are educationists worthy of the Chullima Era.

In an educational institute like the factory university it might seem to be extremely difficult for the students to maintain a high rate of attendance since the students are

also regular workers of factories. But the Shinuijoo Institute of Light Industry held a daily average of 97 per cent in attendance.

Such enthusiasm of students was fully shown in the first mid-term exam.

Jo Byung Sun (46 years old) who had finished an evening technical school twenty years ago got good marks and Baik Seung Hak (30 years old) who attended up to the third year of a technical school excellent marks. The fact that such people who had been away from school for 10 to 20 years got such marks shows how every one connected with this Institute has been working.

They are guaranteed time for their studies. And they do not have to worry about tuition as the Government provides everything for them. But more important in their studies is their attitude. "Let's help each other!" "Let's learn from each other!"—such are their mottos. Indeed this is an expression of their comradely concern in this Era of Chullima.

Grinning broadly the assistant director went on to say that he had another thing to be proud of, the results the institute attained in combining education with productive labour.

Already many students have come forward with various suggestions and new ideas to improve production. In the course of study, their experience of long years of work proved to be of good use. Many students are known as inventors throughout the country.

Take the case of Huh Ja Hyung, a worker of the enamelware factory, for instance.

Even before coming to this factory university he cherished the idea of working out an automatic thresher.

But he could not complete it, because there were many theoretical points he could not solve. But once in the institute, all these knotty pro-

blems began to unravel one by one through the class work or by the helpful tips given by his fellow students.

At last, he succeeded in making the thresher towards the end of last year. It weighs only about one ton. According to the assistant director, Huh Ja Hyung was almost wept for joy on the day when he finished the thresher. Huh repeated, "Knowledge is light!"

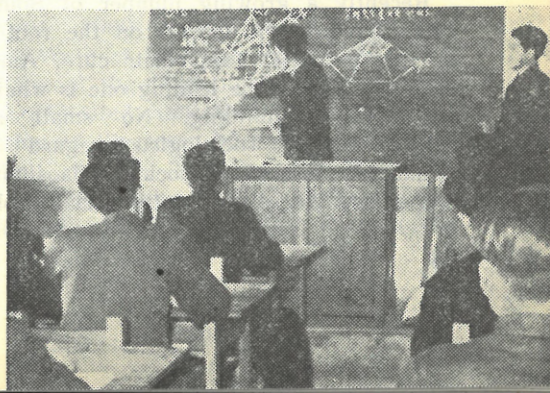
Of course, Huh is not the only one who feels joy in learning while working. Ko Bong Sil, Jang Jai Sook, Pak Hyun Sook—all work in the foodstuffs factory, report to work one half hour earlier to increase production because they are so happy about going to school. I understand the factory management was against them working extra hours, insisting that they should spend the time in studying. But the girls were stubborn too.

Nothing extraordinary about a thing like this in our country, but it fully expresses the joy and happiness a woman worker feels over the privilege of studying in a university and her gratitude to the Party and Government which made all this possible for her.

In our country today there are 76 institutes of higher learning, counting the factory universities, where technical personnel are being trained.

When the students of the Shinuijoo Institute of Light Industry finish their courses, they will make great contribution to the development of light industry under the Seven-Year Plan.

Students of the engineering department in class



To Poison the People's Mind

KIM CHUL HI

AT the outset let it be said that all prevailing sociological theories now current in South Korea are geared to justify the U.S. colonial enslavement policy and to paralyze the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people.

Pessimism and nihilism rule the bourgeois philosophy in South Korea, and sociology filled with anti-communist propaganda aims at refuting Marxism-Leninism, historical materialism, in particular.

Such phenomenon in South Korea is understandable. The sociologists who are in U.S. pay are alarmed at the happenings in the world. Marxism-Leninism has been translated into reality in the international communist movement. In North Korea it has become the ideological foundation of all the achievements attained in every sphere of the life of society. The working people of South Korea see the ruinous effects of the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys over South Korea and the present social system of South Korea fraught with contradictions, and their national and class consciousness is heightening. Sociologists of South Korea feel impelled to air every reactionary sociological theory to pull the wool over the people's eyes. They do not wish the people to see why and whence the chronic social ills in South Korea come.

The "Moral Upbuilding," Malthusian theory, distortion of freedom, humanitarianism are some of their cherished vehicles.

"MORAL UPBUILDING"

Recently a growing number of South Korean publications carry articles on the root causes of the ills of society and their cure. Among many such "theories," the leading one is what is known as "Moral Upbuilding." No small number of South Korean sociologists regard it as a "Panacea" to remove social chaos and corruption and solve every knotty social problem.

According to these "illustrious" sociologists, only "degradation of national traits" and "demoralization" of the people are the source of all social evils. Nothing is wrong with the existing social system in South Korea; all you need is to restore the "degenerated morality" and remould "national traits!"

Such national reformism has been popularized since the people's uprising in April last year to "combat" the ever mounting revolutionary spirit of the people.

In the July issue of the monthly **Dawn**, a South Korean sociologist wrote: "Spiritual revolution is required more than the reform of the system." He preached that the most fundamental task confronting the South Korean people was for each person to bring about a self-revolution of his own spirit. In the same journal a philosopher said: "If you really love the country, you yourself should become a man of sound character. For every person to become a man of healthy character is the moral duty of a free citizen toward society." Then a religionist asserted in the same magazine that the South Korean society is full of evils because "the national traits are bereft of sincerity and love." "Consequently," he went on, "each is responsible for all social evils." Then the writer called for a "remaking of human beings" and "one's re-birth" to correct the "degraded national traits."

As to ways of restoring "morality," there are many. But they all agree on one point—to let schools and churches, which "serve to build character and make men holy," do the job. The chronic social evils in South Korea came from "the degradation of character" and "a nation having no faith." So, such are the wares they hawk trying to make the people of South Korea think that they have no one but themselves to blame for everything.

In a word, "Moral Upbuilding" aims at concealing the real cause of all social evils and at paralyzing class consciousness of the working

people of South Korea. It goes without saying that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet authorities take the preachers of this theory under their wing.

Already a series of "measures" for "Moral Upbuilding" has been taken. A "federation for moral up-building" has been set up. Then the department of education of the South Korean puppet government is laying stress on "education on morality."

Suffice it to point out that such "theory" is altogether airy, unrealistic and hypocritical.

The corruption in South Korean society cannot be attributable to the "degradation of morality." The corrupt American way of life and bourgeois immorality prevalent in South Korea, together with all the evils existing in every field of society, is the product of the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea during the past sixteen years since Korea's liberation.

The moral degeneration has its social source—exploitation of man by man on the basis of private ownership of the means of production prevailing in South Korea. Here only the "law of jungle" is operating. Without eradicating the source of social evils the moral degeneration cannot be remedied.

"Moral Upbuilding" is based on ethical idealism, its notion being that morality transcends class and history. The question of morality has been thus separated from the interests of the people.

South Korean society is a paradise for a handful of exploiters, but a hell for the exploited and oppressed working masses, the overwhelming majority of the population. In a society like South Korea neither can nor does there exist a code of morality which transcends class. The pocket of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, comprador capitalists and reactionary circles of South Korea are filled with untold sacrifices of the overwhelming majority of the South Korean people. Hence the morality of the South Korean ruling class and that of the working people cannot be one and the same. What is beneficial to an extremely small number of exploiters is brutal to the working masses.

It is not without reason that a South Korean writer made the following comments:

"What is virtue? Stealing from hunger or dying from hunger? Is it virtuous to pay taxes on time? Or to obey the order of the government? Even that of such government as the Lee Wan Yong's? (Lee Wan Yon was a Korean traitor who sold the country to the Japanese imperialists.)

Thus the essence of morality differs according to time, place and individuals. Then how do the educationists of today propose to teach what is good and virtuous?" (Monthly magazine **Shintaiyang**)

The theory of "Moral Upbuilding" has been denounced vehemently by some circles of the South Korean intellectuals.

In the monthly **Shintaiyang** a South Korean sociologist aptly wrote that much clamour about "Moral Upbuilding" came from insufficient understanding of social evils and it is designed to conceal them. In the final analysis, the "Moral Upbuilding" boils down to this: it is a screen for hiding the fact that the root cause of all misfortunes and hardships the South Korean people are suffering lies in the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. Upbuilding of morality implies that the South Korean people must be submissive to the morality of the ruling class, and is aimed at making the people of South Korea meek under the plunder and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

MALTHUSIAN THEORY

Along with the "Moral Upbuilding" the outmoded Malthusian theory on population is quite popular in the South Korean ruling circles. The old Malthusian theory was dragged out to camouflage the real cause of the general decline of the South Korean economy and the subsequent extreme hardships of the people.

The Malthusian followers make an apology for hunger, poverty, unemployment now prevalent in South Korea; attributing them to fatalistic phenomena peculiar to the South Korean social life. The people are urged to believe that every calamity is the natural consequence of the rapid increase of population. The "hardest time in 4,000 years of history" that the South Korean people are having is, the people are led to believe, no one else's making but the working people's because the population is growing faster than the means of subsistence.

The April 1960 issue of the magazine **Sasanggye** (World of Thought) carried an article entitled "National Significance of Birth Control." The author dedicated himself to "proving" that the prevention of "increase of population beyond a certain limit" was the "question that determines happiness" of man. Damning the development of modern medical science which has lowered the

mortality rate, he advocated a large-scale "birth control" as being the most effective cure for all the social evils in South Korea. Then the writer made a touching appeal to the puppet authorities for a "patriotic population policy." He also counselled the department of education to make the question of population an important part of education.

A certain professor of the Chosun Christian University (Yunse University) blurted that "one of the causes of poverty" in Asia including South Korea was "overpopulation." To solve the social contradictions in South Korea, he stated, it is necessary, above all, "to work out some way to decrease population."

These gentlemen follow the historically condemned Malthus' essay on population. According to them natural resources are limited and population increases faster than the means of subsistence. Hence the overpopulation and destructive poverty in South Korea are natural phenomena and are fatalistically chronic, and cannot be cured by any means other than war, disease, birth control and other means of reducing the population.

The "overpopulation" in South Korea is, however, by no means a fatalistic phenomenon as they claim.

The question of "overpopulation" is raised by them because they know that corruption and economic catastrophe of South Korea are the direct aftermath of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling policy of the puppet clique.

They ignore the fact that the social system is the decisive factor in the development of social production and the enhancement of the people's material welfare. Need it be said again that many scientific studies proved that poverty in South Korea and many other countries came not from the limitation of the natural wealth but from the social system?

Even in South Korea no small part of natural resources is still left untapped. Moreover, the U.S. colonial enslavement policy is playing havoc with the South Korean economy as a whole. Industry and agriculture continue to decrease, far below the pre-liberation level. Influx of U.S. surplus goods into South Korea in the form of "aid" has destroyed utterly the South Korean national industry and rural economy. Compared with the period under Japanese imperialism, in today's South Korea the number of factories has been halved, the sown area decreased by 600,000

jungbo, and gross grain output by six million suk or more.

The overall bankruptcy of the South Korean economy is inevitably accompanied by mass unemployment without precedent in history. Greater numbers of farmers are quitting their farms. Hundreds of thousands of waifs and strays roam about the street. These people are what the bourgeois sociologists call "surplus population!"

Reality in the northern part of the country refutes most forcefully the reactionary theory on population. It is a sheer fallacy. In the northern part of the Republic the means of production is socialized, the exploitation of man by man is eliminated, and production makes leaping development. As a result, the material and cultural living of the working people keeps improving systematically. During the past fifteen years since liberation, the people in the northern part of the country have done away with completely all the remnants of the colonial, semi-feudal society and laid a firm foundation for an independent national economy.

And the growth of the means of subsistence is advancing ahead of the growth of population. Despite the severe destruction the three year war brought to the national economy, industrial output grew at the high rate of 43 per cent on an annual average during the postwar six years. In 1960 the gross industrial output value in the North increased 7.7 times over the figure of 1944. There is no such thing as "overpopulation." Today the northern part of the country is receiving the Korean nationals from Japan. Poverty and unemployment have become a thing of the past forever; they remain as unhappy memories of those who had lived in the old society.

All these facts prove that the poverty and mass unemployment of the South Korean people are not due to "natural laws" on increase of population but to the defects of the social system.

The Malthusian theory on population is the ideology of misanthropy serving to justify the war policy of imperialism. Some American and other Western sociologists openly preach war as one of the most effective means of reducing "overpopulation" and the necessity of mass slaughter of people.

On this very ideological and theoretical foundation the U.S. imperialists employed chemical and bacteriological weapons, and other weapons for mass killing of the population in the Korean war (1950-53).

"HUMANITARIANISM" AND "FREEDOM"

South Korean publications are filled with what they call critical views, old and new, on Marxism and the actual life under socialism.

Their outburst is centered around "humanitarianism" and "freedom." These "critics" claim that the essence of Marxism "runs counter to humanitarianism and freedom," and "humanitarianism will be obliterated and freedom be deprived under the socialist system." (Monthly **Sasanggye**)

According to them, there exist "humanitarianism" and "freedom" in South Korea—South Korea where poverty and famine reign and millions of unemployed roam about streets, and where he who utters the word "peaceful unification" is cruelly suppressed as a violator of the state law and a fifth columnist.

However, it is not without reason that they are so extravagant about such high-sounding words as "humanitarianism" and "freedom" when they attack Marxism and socialism. In South Korea the problem of humanitarianism and freedom is of a great concern for the bourgeois intellectuals under the condition in which humanitarianism and freedom are so miserably trampled underfoot.

Then, as is the case with all bourgeois countries, in South Korea too there is a long-standing claim that the essence of Marxism and socialism "runs counter to humanitarianism and freedom." Absurd as it is, such "eye-wash" of the bourgeois scholars still exerts a certain influence upon those who know little about Marxism and have not ever lived under socialism. While praising most generously "humanitarianism" and "freedom," these gentlemen attempt to make the South Korean people feel a pride in living in the "free world," overlooking the tragic reality of South Korea on the one hand, and on the other, obliterate the aspiration of the South Korean people for Marxism and socialist construction.

Humanitarianism and freedom are connected with the social condition, where there is respect for man, one's full development is possible, and man can enjoy real freedom. The ideals of humanitarianism and freedom minus this social condition come to nothing. So sociologists of South Korea, the apologists for the puppet regime, unable to put forth any scientific and practical way, indulge only in phrase mongering. Mere declaration of freedom and the actual enjoyment of freedom are a different question.

How can genuine humanitarianism and freedom

be expected in today's South Korea where the people are not guaranteed even elementary living conditions?

The bourgeois scholars often associate the question of humanitarianism and freedom with that of private ownership. It is their contention that only private ownership can guarantee "freedom."

The communists hold the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production, and the end of exploitation of man by man which is the most brutal act of infringing upon human freedom.

The reality of South Korea attests to the fact that the masses of the people live on a sub-human level, not knowing freedom under the private ownership of the means of production. A small number of exploiters crush the freedom of the overwhelming majority of the population, the working masses. Money is a yardstick of freedom in South Korea and without money freedom is unconceivable. Money can buy all. It can make an evil a virtue, and injustice justice. Money grants man freedom to enslave and exploit others. If there is any freedom in South Korea it is a freedom for the strong to choke the weak.

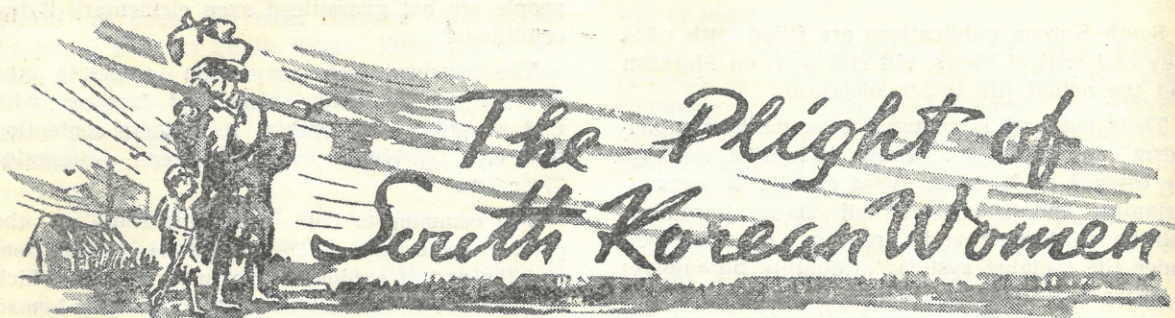
The overwhelming majority of the population, the working people, are ensured only freedom of poverty and starvation and freedom to be exploited.

Hence anyone divorced from the bourgeois prejudice can easily judge for himself which system is more humanitarian and free.

A South Korean bourgeois scholar said that the social structure of capitalist society is running away from the demands of humanitarianism. Charging that the so much talk about "freedom" in the capitalist society is nothing but so much patter, he wrote in the magazine **Sasanggye**: "Freedom must accompany economic substance. Freedom in the capitalist society is not actual freedom but freedom in name only. It is not living freedom but dead freedom."

Genuine humanitarianism and freedom can be really actualized only under socialism, where the working masses are free from exploitation and where a worthwhile life is ensured them.

The attempt of the South Korean sociologists, the apologists for the ruling circles, to benumb the national and class consciousness and fighting spirit of the South Korean people is both ludicrous and hopeless. Whatever "theory" they may preach, they cannot break the ever-growing revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people.



It is fifty-one years since the March 8 International Women's Day for women's social emancipation, freedom and equality was proclaimed.

Today, the women in the northern part of the Republic greet this auspicious day with a sense of happiness and joy. For centuries the women in Asia were in the shackles of feudalism. They were humiliated and downtrodden. But that is a thing of the past in North Korea.

However, it is a different story in the U.S.-occupied South Korea.

LIFE BELOW MINIMUM

In today's South Korea, where millions of unemployed roam about the streets, the lot of women is beyond description.

It is like a camel going through the eye of a needle for women to land a job. Even a South Korean publication commented that the life of women in South Korea is full of bitter tears.

The **Taegu Daily** writing up the tragedy of Kwon Boon Deuk of Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, said: "The mother lay dead of starvation, and the baby, too small to know what had happened, kept crying piteously to be fed. The same sad fate awaited it. A little while later it, too, was dead."

The lucky ones—those employed—fare little better. In today's South Korea under U.S. occupation the workers get only one-third of the minimum living cost. And in South Korea women workers earn less than half of men's wages. Yet they are forced to do long hours of work. In textile factories the women workers are forced to work 12 hours or more a day. The girl bus conductors in Seoul work 18-20 hours a day.

Referring to this, the South Korean newspaper **Hankook Ilbo** lamented: "Perhaps the grown-ups may bear any hardship because they must

feed their children. But it is really unheard of for teen age girls to suffer so much!"

The picture is grim in rural areas, where nothing but poverty and hunger rule.

The **Tonga Ilbo**, a South Korean paper, wrote: "Even in this biting cold women in the countryside go around in summer clothes and barefoot."

Hong Soo Nam, in Kyungsang County, North Kyungsang Province, waited and waited for her husband who had gone to town to seek some sort of work. He was a farmer. When the harvest was in, there was nothing left for him. She waited for him, but he did not return. In the meantime she had to support the family and children. The desperate woman in the end strangled herself.

U.S. BARBARITY

The South Korean puppet authorities put the number of war widows at half a million and the number of their families at 900,000. Those young women from whom the husbands were taken away by the U.S. imperialists are heartbroken. Hungry children are asking for something to eat. They have no way of paying the exorbitant amount of tuition for their children.

South Korea is a theatre of tragedy, where mothers abandon their babies.

Some time ago an infant was found at the Ryoo Shin Il's, Jongro Street 4, Seoul, with a note which read: "Please give this poor baby something to eat."

According to the South Korean authorities there were some 2,100 foundlings last year in South Korea. But this is not all. There are some 500,000 orphans wandering about in towns and villages.

A reporter for the London **Times** who visited

South Korea wrote saying that the plight of the boys in rags begging around in the street of Seoul was simply beyond description.

To mislead public opinion the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique set up a few orphanages. In reality, however, they are death dens.

Recently the South Korean paper **Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon** printed an article under the heading of "Mother comes only in dream." It was an article on an orphanage called "Hope," which the reporter had visited. Describing the orphanage he said: "There were about 35 orphans shivering in an unheated room. There was a little brazier but it seemed to shiver like the children. I asked a small boy, while the supervisor was out, what he wanted most. 'I'm so hungry and cold. I want something to eat and wear...' he answered."

But, shockingly enough, it is said the children in orphanages in Seoul are treated "far better" than in other places.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique refuse to take any relief measures for these children. They only sell these poor children to America. Already 3,246 orphans were sold to America as child slaves. Chang Myun clique recently made another contract with American slave traders to sell another hundred orphans.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find the fact that under the rule of the puppet clique who are selling off the younger generation to an alien land no less than one million children can not attend school.

TO POISON THE CHILDREN'S MINDS

The American imperialists and their puppet group in South Korea have no concern for the hungry of Korean children. They are bent on poisoning the children with the decadent "American way of life," cheap movies, obscene pictures, etc. Young minds are poisoned by idea of man-eating, gangsterism and war hysteria.

Consequently, juvenile delinquency cases are on the steady increase. According to an official announcement of the South Korean authorities, there were 11,308 such cases in 1954, or 924 cases a month! But the figure rose sharply between January and May in 1959, which stood at 10,536 cases or 2,107 a month.

On this situation the South Korean journal **Shin Taiyang** aptly wrote: "Gangsterism and juvenile delinquency—these are new social

phenomena since liberation. But where have they come from? They have come from the American films."

American soldiers have no regard for the lives of Korean children. The children are fired at and U.S. cars run over them.

Sometimes the children are used for live targets.

Recently four children, Lee Keun Yung and others, were shot by Americans near Seoul. The children were collecting scrap iron.

There were cases of the U.S. barbarians shaving off women's hair, then forcing the women to strip, smeared their bodies with paint. Those scoundrels even beat a grandmother of 60 years old and robbed her of her meagre money. They let their ferocious hounds loose on women and bite them.

The only way to relieve the South Korean women and children from the disaster and misfortunes is to compel the U.S. aggressive army to get out of South Korea, and realize the peaceful unification of the country. Therefore, the entire women in South Korea are stepping up their struggle for the liberation and rights of women, a happy future for their children and for the peaceful unification of the country.



Families of the South Korean army men are in utter despair

PAK YUN AM and

His Writings



PAK JONG SIK

Pak Ji Won (pseudonym, Yun Am), the great thinker and outstanding writer of Korea, devoted his entire life and pen to the people's happiness and the country's prosperity, fighting brutal exploitation and suppression under feudalism.

Every page of his numerous writings brims with his ardent wish for the welfare of the people, for national freedom and prosperity.

At the same time he was an ardent peace fighter, attaching great importance to friendship with the peoples of China and all other countries of the world. He held that good-neighbour policy and friendship among the peoples of the world were fully in accord with the people's interests, resisting persistently the then ruling circles of Korea and alien invaders who were out to destroy the peaceful labour of the Korean people.

It was towards the closing years of the 18th century that Pak Yun Am started his brilliant literary activities. At that time, so far as Korea was concerned, the middle ages were drawing to a close, and dawn of a new age was about to break.

The 18th century witnessed in Korea the contradictions in the feudal society of the Li Dynasty becoming more acute, everything old and outdated facing a final crisis, the newly emerged progressive trend of the Practical School exposing the corruption and backwardness of the feudal rule of the Li Dynasty and championing progressive scientific thinking. Living in such era, Pak Yun Am, through his literary works, stubbornly fought suppression and ignorance, yearning for a democratic country where freedom and happiness were to be enjoyed.

To be sure, in the 18th century the feudal ruling circles of Korea

were busy attempting to find a way to bolster their tottering power in face of frequent peasants' revolts. Especially the famous Hong Kyung Rai Peasants' Revolt of the early 19th century shook the incompetent, corrupt feudal government to its foundation.

Against such background of deepening social contradictions, Pak Yun Am was brought up under the influence of the progressive Practical School of thought, standing on the side of the peasants who had been exploited and suppressed, and advocating forcefully liberation of the peasants.

Yun Am held that every branch of learning and art—philosophy, history, economy, literature and others—is a powerful instrument for social development and people's happiness. He detested all theories divorced from reality. His only concern was for the prosperity of the country. Even for a small piece of tile he sought the best utility.

In his famous work *Yulha Ilki* (Jeho Diary) he wrote: "If one is concerned about the welfare of the people, he should follow every law, though made by barbarians, if that

law is beneficial to the people and makes the country wealthy and powerful."

Pak Yun Am was the proponent of the realist method of creation in literature. In all his writings he not only manifested his patriotic spirit for the betterment of the people's life and the country's prosperity, but also demanded that truth be reflected in describing the people's life.

Vehemently he opposed some of his contemporaries of the classic school, who maintained that no writing would hold beauty and charm, if the writer failed to imitate the style of the ancient Chinese poets or if he failed to rely on the ancient Chinese history. Yun Am branded them as foreign worshippers and imitators. Most forcefully he demanded that writers search for truth in the people's life and seek the source of beauty in it. He sang in his poetry dedicated to a person on Mt. Jwaso:

"Real truth is to be found in the things we see and hear."

Then in the preface to his "Yungchu-ko" he asked the writers of the time to write on "Nature of Korea and the feelings and sentiments of the Korean people."

Need it be said that realistic thinking was not to the liking of the old, conservative Ryangban (aristocrats)?

King Jungjong who was on the throne repeatedly ordered the popular literature which was closely linked with the people's life to be banned. Pak Yun Am's **Yulha Ilki** incurred the disfavour of the King because it was "vulgar."

However, the writings of Pak Yun Am won the hearts of the people, and the tradition of his realist method of creation in literature was followed and developed by the progressive writers of ensuing years.

His writings could become the treasure of the people only in a land where the people are masters of the country, the land that he pictured in his novel **The Tale of Husaing**.

In the northern part of our country where the people have seized the power, his writings are highly valued as one of the best classics. On the contrary, in South Korea under U.S. occupation the heritage of Korean national culture has been discarded, the literary tradition of Pak Yun Am is neglected and cast aside.

The fact that the great literary ideas of Pak Yun Am are a precious heritage in the development of modern Korean literature is due mainly to his realist method of creation based on the materialistic world outlook.

During the 18th century the realist method of creation in literature reached its zenith in Pak Yun Am. He took over the progressive trend of Li Soo Kwang, Ryoo Hyung Won, and Li Ik. Consequently his world outlook was against the school of Chu Shi. Yun Am's world outlook was materialistic. Yun Am opposed the Chu Shi school which explained the phenomena of the universe on the basis of Tao, maintaining that the objective world existed before and independent of human conception.

He admitted that the source of spirit and matter is one and the same. But he maintained spirit could not exist apart from its source—matter. This is the crux of Yun Am's materialistic views, i.e. matter comes before spirit.

Such materialistic world outlook of Yun Am is also the basis of his aesthetics.

Again in his famous **Yulha Ilki**, commenting on how the arts came about, he expressed his disagreement with the prevailing idealistic aesthetic notion that a beautiful landscape came from a picture. "No, the picture came from the landscape." This was his famous materialistic aesthetics, which also became a precious heritage of the realist method of creation in literature. He was faithful to reality in his writings and valued the content of literary works.

Another precious heritage of Pak Yun Am's literary works taken over by modern Korean literature is his critical spirit.

All his writings based on humanitarianism poignantly exposed and criticised social injustice and evils and every aspect of the negative side of society. He condemned the Ryangban class and corrupt officialdom—parasites of society—as the very source of every evil. Then he ridiculed the hypocritical, worthless code of the ethics of the time.

In his novel **The Tale of Ryangban**, he criticised the Ryangban, the parasites of society who could not live unless they exploited people. Then his novel **The Tale of Husaing** denounced mercilessly the greedy upper strata of the ruling circles who were blind to the interests of the people, turning the national benefit to their selfish end. Yun Am exposed the falsity and hypocrisy of the outdated Confucian mode of ethics which barred social progress. In his novel **The Reproof of the Tiger** he satirized the wolf-in-sheepskin nature of the gentlemen of

the Ryangban class.

Such noble critical spirit of Pak Yun Am became more severe and sharper in his biting satire on all the negative sides of society.

Satire in Korean literature enjoys a long history. Choi Chi Won of the 10th century, Li Kyoo Bo and Li Je Hyun of the 13th and the 14th century were some of the outstanding satirists in Korean literature.

However, satirical writing reached a new eminence in the writings of Pak Yun Am. His truth-seeking views on science and his thorough anti-feudal spirit added sharpness to his tool of satirical writing.

Pak Yun Am made satire mostly on the Ryangban class, the ruling circles of the feudalistic Li Dynasty. According to him, the ruling Ryangban class was swimming against the current of the times blocking society from progress.

His novel **The Tale of Ryangban** ridiculed a ruined Ryangban who had once been the first to call on the new county head to pay his respects whenever such a new officer was dispatched to his village. But his lot began to change. In the end he could hardly keep body and soul together. The situation became so desperate he had to sell the title of Ryangban to a commoner. But, as luck would have it, a governor called on him at his house. The bewildered Ryangban kept bowing before the governor, now in commoner's attire!

In **The Reproof of the Tiger** Yun Am described a well-respected Confucian scholar who had no less than 15,000 volumes of writings to his credit. His eloquence on chastity was something to be admired. Only he had a habit of calling on a certain widow after dark. Thus Pak Yun Am ridiculed the tottering, corrupt feudal society of the Li Dynasty.

Yun Am's critical pen and satire played a big role in wiping out the dying mode of ethics of the feudal society. However, it must be pointed out that Yun Am's critical

views and satire had nothing in common with nihilism. All his ideas came from the humanitarian principle visualizing the people's happy future. He respected and praised the toiling peasantry that created wealth for the country, along with the working progressive intellectuals.

He alluded in his **The Tale of Old Man Min** the Ryangban class to beasts. A passage in the book read: "It (meaning the Ryangban) is a creature of over seven feet long, with a black head and hateful eyes. Its mouth is so big that one can thrust in a fist." Then his book **The Tale of Master Yeduk** and others, Yun Am praised the poor and those who labour for the wealth of the country as "virtuous people."

Yun Am's love and sympathy towards the oppressed and exploited were developed into a noble expression of humanitarianism wishing liberation of the oppressed and exploited. His book **Hanmin Myung-juni** traced the peasants' poverty to landowners. Pak Yun Am called for abolition of the big landlordism, so that land could be distributed to the peasants. He thought this was the only way to relieve the downtrodden peasants and wipe out the backwardness of the feudal society of the Li Dynasty. He was motivated by his noble spirit of humanitarianism and his wish to put an end to the cruel exploitation of the peasants by the landed class.

It was in his book **The Tale of Husaing** that he depicted an ideal land where people could enjoy freedom and democracy without exploitation, condemning the feudal society of the Li Dynasty where poverty and backwardness reigned.

Yun Am's humanitarian spirit was most eloquently expressed in **The Tale of Husaing**.

He exposed the incompetent General Li Wan, a member of the ruling circles of the time, who stood against enlightenment. Then

he contrasted the General with Husaing who was endeavouring to build an ideal country.

What Husaing, the hero of the book, was doing was described in a realist way. It was Husaing who was to build a country where "there is joy for the families, where people till the land, and there are no thieves, no one will molest you in the street and everybody will have enough to eat and wear."

Yun Am's ideal country reflected the aspiration of the people for a brighter, happier tomorrow. He wanted to see a society where the peasants were liberated from exploitation.

Pak Yun Am was a great critic, humanist, and idealist. His ideas for reforms were fully expressed in the "ideal country" in **The Tale of Husaing**. He wrote that the feudal system under the Li dynasty should be liquidated and a country for the people to be built. Through Husaing Pak Yun Am poured out his ideals.

His "ideal country" where the people were to rule was vividly shown in his brief poem "Sun-rise on Chongsuk Pavilion."

Here his optimism and positivism about life was most eloquently sung with his ardent wish for a happy future for the people. He wanted a new society, a new age.

There was a gap between reality

and ideals of Yun Am, but he was never daunted in striving for the people's country, the happy future, which was bound to come. Indeed, in the dark Li society Pak Yun Am was a bright ray of hope with his lofty ideals.

The ideals that Pak Yun Am cherished 150 years ago are brought to reality in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The people's country that the Korean people had dreamed of for so long has been translated into actuality. The "ideal country" Pak Yun Am championed so ardently, a land without poverty and exploitation is here in the northern part of the country.

His great writings, his lofty thoughts and his profound artistry have been fully taken over in the northern part of the country under socialism. Under the correct literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea the study on Pak Yun Am is being carried out and his works are widely read.

In conclusion, it must be added, Pak Yun Am is not only the pride of the Korean people but his writings are highly appreciated by foreign readers. Because in his writings one can sense not only the feeling and sentiments of the Korean people but also the reason and universality of all people.

BACON ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

On January 24, a meeting was held in Pyongyang to commemorate the quatercentenary of the birth of the prominent English philosopher Francis Bacon.

The meeting was attended by Academician Baik Nam Woon, President of the Academy of Sciences, scientists and teachers of the higher educational institutes in the city.

Kim Suk Hyong, member of the Korean National Peace Com-

mittee and the director of the Social Science Department of the Academy of Sciences, addressed the meeting.

He spoke of Bacon's philosophy stressing that it was only by Marx and Engels that his valuable works were scientifically evaluated.

The speaker then exposed the fact that in South Korea the American imperialists were bent on disseminating the medieval theology and scholasticism that had been criticized by Bacon, and other reactionary philosophies.

A short bus ride of 12 kilometres northward from Kaesong, the old capital of the Koryu Dynasty (918-1391), will bring one to the famous Pakyun Falls.

The name of the Pakyun Falls has been very close to the Korean people through ages and many poets sang its majestic beauty.

Li Je Hyun, the celebrated poet of the Koryu Dynasty, hailed the falls as "the best of the eight landscapes of Songdo (one of old names of Kaesong—Ed.)". And Whang Jin Ih, the noted woman poet of the Li Dynasty, also praised the falls as "one of the Three Greatest Wonders of Songdo." So splendid is the view of the Pakyun Falls that it attracts thousands of tourists from home and abroad every year.

From a 30 metre high precipice the Pakyun Falls plunges down throwing out sprays of rainbow hues.

Adding luster to the great natural spectacle are the fantastically shaped rocks and trees.

Above the falls there is a deep pool called Pakyun, eight metres in diameter with a big rock at its center. Below the falls the water plunges to the whirlpool Komodam, about 40 meters in diameter, with the Dragon Rock on the west and the famous pavilion of Bumsajung on the east.

There are many legends about this falls.

It was said there lived a young man, Pak Jin Sa, who was a good flute player. One moonlight night he was strolling about Pakyun. The satin-like surface of the water mirrored the moon; the air was filled with music.

Enchanted by the beauty of the night, Pak began to play his flute, the haunting melody wafting out over the whole valley. The slumber of the lake was broken, and ripples rose to dance to the magic music.

Suddenly a princess of the Dragon Palace under the water appeared before him. They fell in

Pakyun Falls

love. The princess and Pak lived happily together in the Dragon Palace.

At any rate, ever since then, according to the legend, the lake and the falls have been called Pakyun (Pak's pool).

The whirlpool Komodam has a story connected with it too.

A young man's mother searched in vain for her lost son. In the end, the grief-stricken mother threw herself into the lake!

The Pakyun Falls has its source in the forest of Mt. Chunma and Mt. Sungku. Nature is most beautiful all along the flow and historical monuments are to be found here and there.

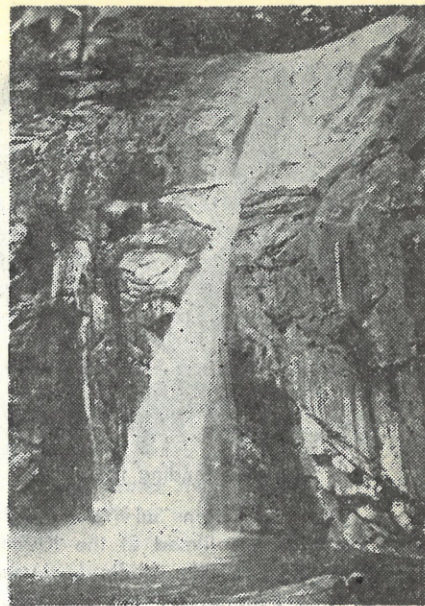
The old Chunma Wall built around the steep mountains, the ruins of the wall gates, the Taiheung Temple and the other old buildings—all these represent the highly developed architecture of old Korea.

From olden times, people in the Songdo (today's Kaesong) district climbed up Mt. Taiheung to celebrate the "Spring Festival," touring the wall. The day is the pleasure of the family circle.

The Pakyun Falls is beautiful in every season of the year.

In spring the whole area around it is adorned with azaleas; in summer the air is fragrant with the scent of magnolia. In autumn the whole valley is aflame with colour.

Singing the splendour of the falls, Whang Jin Ih wrote in her "Ode to Pakyun."



Pakyun Falls

A torrent of waterfalls from the cliff,

To an unfathomable depth, In the form of galaxies and rainbows,

Echoing with the roar of thunder and hail,

Showering out sprays of jade and jewels;

Friend, don't praise the Ryosan Falls only,

No less spectacular is the falls in Mt. Chunma.

This stanza by Whang Jin Ih was an answer to an "Ode to the Ryosan Falls" by Li Po, the well-known poet of China, who hailed the Ryosan Falls as the "greatest wonder under heaven."

In the past, the Pakyun Falls served the privileged and wealthy class as a resort. It was only after liberation from the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee that the falls was turned into a holiday resort for the working people.

The free and happy working people of Korea spend their vacation at the falls. Especially in summer, the falls is crowded with Young Pioneers campers and mountain climbers.

Work is going on at present to make the Pakyun Falls a yet better resort.



Joon Shik leading the strike

One of Han Sul Ya's novels, **Twilight**, was filmed at the Korean State Feature Film Studio last year. It was adapted for the screen by Lee Ji Yong.

The story is built around the struggle between comprador capitalists with An Joong Su as the boss and a group of workers led by Joon Shik in the early thirties, a period characterized by expansion of Japanese colonialism and a new stage of the national liberation movement led by communists with Comrade Kim Il Sung at their head.

The film opens with the scene of Ryu Soon, a girl student, coming from school to Kim Jai Dang's where she is to work as a tutor.

She comes from a poor peasant family. Ryu Soon, a pure and simple-minded girl, came to Seoul with Joon Shik to study. Things are not easy for her, but she bears all insults and humiliation. Her position in the household of Kim Jai Dang is most eloquently shown by the scene in which, Kyung Il, the second son, shines his shoes with her tooth-brush.

Joon Shik helped much with her schooling, paying her tuition with his earnings. When she finished school, Joon Shik advised her to go to a factory. But being weak in class consciousness, she takes up a job at a corporation with the help of Kyung Jai, the son of the director of the corporation. She works as a secretary of the director An. In this she has been in-

fluenced by Kyung Jai, who studied in Japan, and who likes to talk about socialism.

Kyung Jai poses as a "progressive" before Ryu Soon, and gradually his petty bourgeois outlook begins to influence her.

True, when Kyung Jai returned home from Tokyo after finishing his study he was not without dreams. However, all his dreams burst like bubbles the moment he faced the reality of life. Now he is wavering.

He helped Ryu Soon get her job. Then, saying to her, "This is a crazy world. People judge you by your appearance. So what can you do?" He buys her dresses. This is the same Kyung Jai who once told Ryu Soon to go to work in a factory and he himself would go to a rural village to work. But he was much influenced by his father.

Dimly she begins to wonder if he, her sweetheart, was a person

who could stand with her on class viewpoint. Then the insulting acts of Kim Jai Dang make her see the corrupt, parasitic bourgeois society.

Now she is sure that she has been on the wrong road, not the road of the working class. She can make a distinction between friends and enemy. At last she tells Kyung Jai that she no longer loves him.

The ugly side of society and patient efforts of Joon Shik put her back on the right track.

The film shows how Ryu Soon has been poisoned by the petty bourgeois intellectual.

Joon Shik and Ryu Soon came to Seoul to work their way through school. But Joon Shik was expelled from school because he led a student strike. Now he is a textile worker.

From then his revolutionary activities began under the direct leadership of Pak Sang Hoon, a

A New Feature Film "Twilight"

Dong Pil (centre) grows in the labour struggle



professional revolutionary. Later he formed a secret organization in the factory where he works. Gradually he becomes the spokesman for the workers.

In the screen version of *Twilight* the scenarist and director paid special attention to the portraits of Joon Shik and Pak Sang Hoon, the revolutionaries.

It must be added that the writer was handicapped when he wrote the novel. Korea was then under Japanese imperialism, and the censorship by the Japanese colonial authorities was so strict that he could not fully write the anti-Japanese character of those people.

One scene shows Pak Sang Hoon and Joon Shik standing on a hill looking down at the night view of Seoul with its colourful neon signs. "Look at the streets of Seoul. How bright they are! Today is not ours, but tomorrow will be ours!" Then they sing a revolutionary song in undertone. Pak Sang Hoon very often talks at the secret meetings about the programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association and Marxist-Leninist ideas. He speaks with confidence on the prospect of the Korean Revolution, the united action of the working class. He also indicates concrete measures for frustrating the sordid machination of comprador capitalists who, in collusion with the Japanese imperialists, dismissed a great number of

workers by introducing new machines in the factory under the name of "industrial rationalization" to find a way out for their worsening economic crisis.

The portrait of Joon Shik with his high morality was well characterized. He is ready to sacrifice himself if it would serve the interests of revolution, the interests of the working class. No attack or threat of the capitalists could frighten him. Firmly holding to his class position, he gets over all difficulties.

In the last part of the film Joon Shik is shown declaring in the name of the workers a strike when demands of the workers were rejected by the management.

It is due to his painstaking efforts that Ryu Soon, casting off the petty bourgeois outlook influenced by Kyung Jai and denouncing the world of exploiters, becomes a fighter for the socialist ideal; that Dong Pil comes to join in the workers' movement after remoulding himself; that Hak Soo makes ideological growth. Dong Pil was active in the workers' movement at the start. But afterwards his mind was polluted with individualism and fame seeking and became jealous of the expanding influence of Joon Shik. In the end he becomes a conservative. He claims that the labour movement should be confined to the economic struggle leaving the political matters alone. But through Joon Shik's and other fellow work-

ers' repeated comradely effort, Dong Pil is made to see how wrong he was.

In An Joong Su and Kim Jai Dang the reactionary nature of the Japanese colonial policy, bourgeois society, and the contradictions between the rising compradors and reactionary national bourgeoisie were most penetratingly shown.

An Joong Su, a typical comprador capitalist backing the Japanese monopolists, is a supporter and flatterer of the Japanese colonial policy and brutal exploiter of the workers. He is a sordid, degraded character.

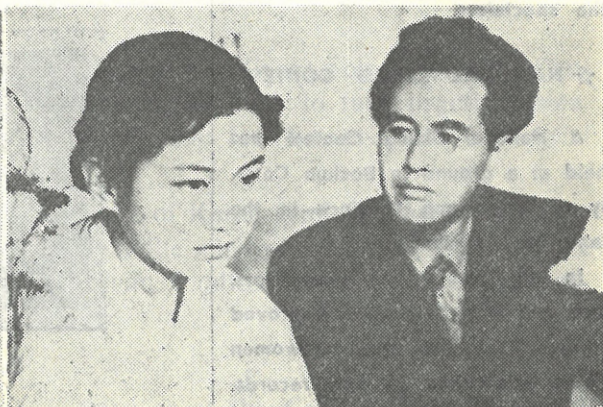
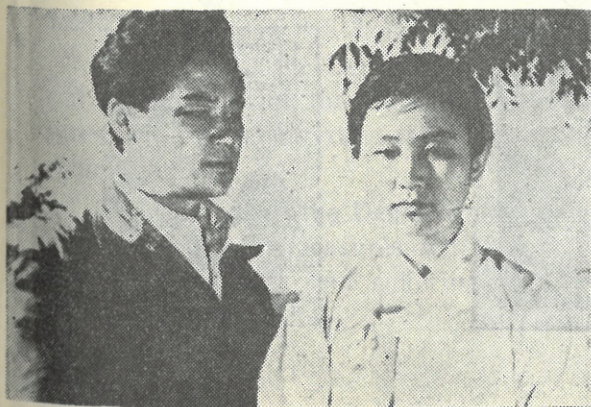
An Joong Su is well portrayed by Shim Yung, a Merited Artist.

The producer paid much attention to showing correctly the relations between Kyung Jai and Ryu Soon not merely as a love episode but as a process of ideological growth. The last scenes of the film are very impressive. Everything connected with the factory is "dead" except the workers led by Joon Shik. Machines have stopped, no smoke comes out of the chimneys. The sky is grey. The management, the exploiters, look so small before the workers. Now Kyung Jai realizes his destiny is the "twilight." So also is that of his class.

Day follows night, so twilight will usher in a new dawn. The film closes with the rising sun sending its golden arrows over the expanse of the sea.

Joon Shik points the way for Ryu Soon to follow

Ryu Soon feels angry at the egoistic Kyung Jai



SPORTS

☆ NATIONAL SKATING CONTESTS

National Skating Contests in honour of the 15th anniversary of the Democratic Youth League of Korea took place at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, in the middle part of January.

More than 800 men and women representing the "A" class teams, provinces and higher educational institutes competed in three events in their respective lines—speed skating, ice hockey and figure skating.

The competitions between provinces were sub-divided into three sections, one for junior middle schools, the other for senior middle schools and technical schools and the third for the general public.

Many good records were scored in each event. The mass figure skating display performed by the students of Kim Il Sung University "A Daughter of the Fatherland" depicting the struggle of a woman member of the Anti-Japanese Partisans, attracted special attention of the spectators.

☆ NATIONAL SKIING CONTEST

A National Skiing Contest was held at a ground in Bochun County of Ryanggang Province in the latter part of January.

In all events, the competitors, men and women, showed improved records. Twenty-six men and women skiers established 35 new records.



KOREAN NATIONAL GAMES SPECIALS

The progress of the Korean National games, with a long tradition and associated with the working folk, was hampered during the Japanese colonial domination.

It was only after the country's liberation that the Korean national games started to make fresh progress thanks to the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and

the Government of the Republic. All four stamps were issued on December 15, 1960.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, black, light purple, earth, grey and ruby colours, bears a picture of a Korean wrestling bout.

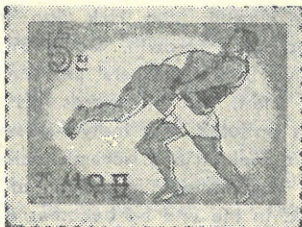
Stamp 2, 5 jun, light purple, yellow, red, black and green, pictures a girl shooting an arrow.

Stamp 3, 15 jun, yellow, green, black, pink and purple, carries a picture of a girl having a swing, which is popular among the Korean women.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, yellow, black, pink, scarlet, light blue and blue, shows women having see-sawing, which is also popular among the Korean women.

Each of the stamps measures 34 × 24 mm. Perf. Offset

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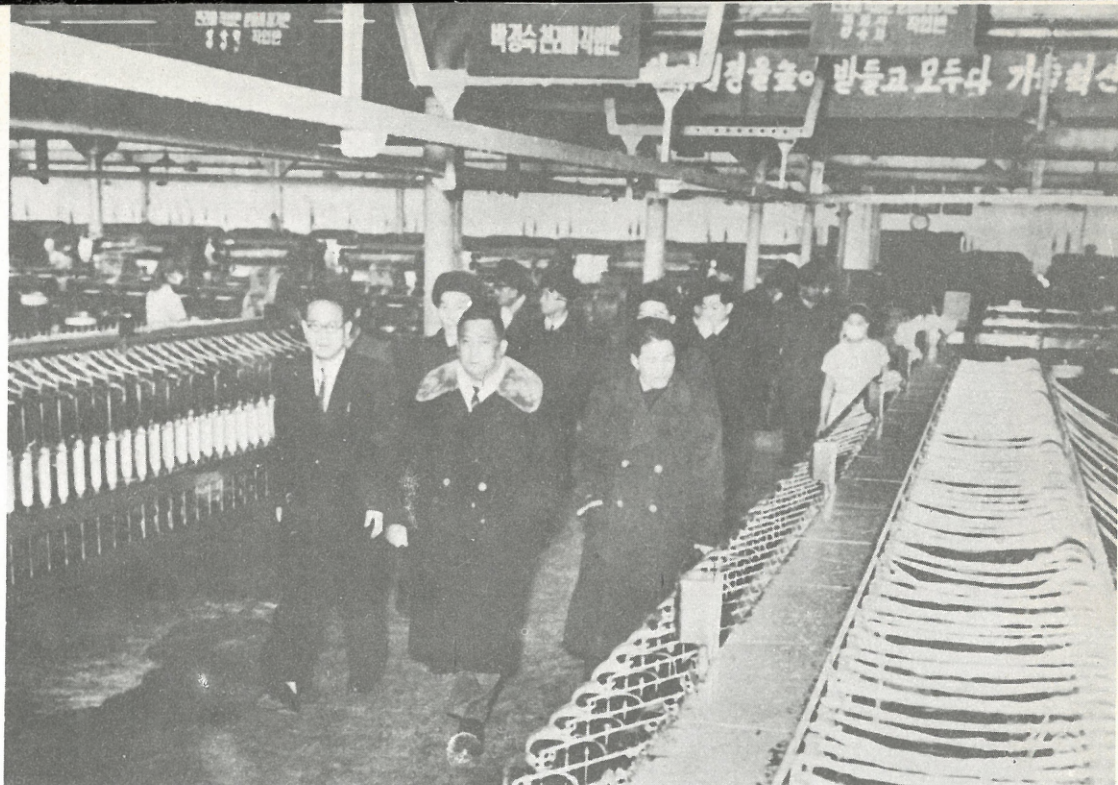


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Members of the Burmese Trade and Friendship Delegation inspecting the Pyongyang Textile Mill

Chemical machines are assembled at the Soonchun Penicillin Factory

